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The Bombay Gazette.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURLD MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 7 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
4th June	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10500
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558	......	....
18th "	ORIENTAL	5281	INDIA	7911
25th "	PENINSULAR	5294	......	....
2nd July	OCEANA	6610	BRITANNIA	6525
9th "	EGYPT	7912	......	....
16th "	ARABIA	7903	MACEDONIA	10500
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5281	......	....
30th "	OCEANA	6610	AUSTRALIA	6901
6th Aug	PERSIA	7951	......	....
13th "	VICTORIA	6522	MONGOLIA	9505
20th "	ARABIA	7903	......	....
27th "	OCEANA	6610	CHINA	7912

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under th Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent, intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th May, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	C. Gregori	16th June 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	14th July 1904.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	11th Aug. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "ARMAND BEHIE," 6,635 tons, Captain Flandin, to sail on or about the 24th June, 1904.
For further Particulars apply to

J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	20th June 1904
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,216	20th July "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	G. Klausberger.	6,316	27th June 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 4th June, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 7th June, at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch, Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 9th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,300 tons, on or about SATURDAY 4th June. (with transhipment at Durbanto Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LINDULA," 3,400 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 14th June, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,600 tons, on or about 10th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, 2nd June, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA.
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NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th June 1904.
LEVANZO	5,000	......	15th July 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Aug. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th June 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	16th July 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Aug. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO, Acting Agent.
Esplanade, Road, No. 27.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage, or other Particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 26th May, 1904.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SOMALI	2655	Volkertsen	4th June 1904.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
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21, Medows Street, Bombay, 21st April, 1904.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

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THE MOST WHOLESOME BEER
THAT DID EVER HEART CHEER
IT IS ALWAYS READY AND CLEAR
AND THATS WHY IT IS HELD MOST DEAR.

ONCE TRIED CONVINCE YOU OF ITS EXCELLENT CRISP AND MOST DRINKABLE BEER AND THE BEST VALUE FOR MONEY.

SOLE AGENTS,

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,
ITALIAN PROVISION MERCHANTS,
4 BRUCE LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

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"BAHADUR BOUQUETS"

SHOULD BE COMPARED WITH

REAL HAVANAHS

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Order a Sample Box containing 6 "Light of Asia" and 6 "Bouquets" costing Annas Fourteen free anywhere in India.

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THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JUNE, 1904.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

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ELEGANT
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PROMINENT

and WORTHY addition to any HALL.

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,

Rs. 120. Rs. 155. Rs. 260.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
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NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS:

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. V. & J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, London, and respectfully beg to call the attention of Printers, Newspaper Proprietors and others to their SPECIMENS of TYPES which comprise the most useful assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, JOBBING and ORNAMENTAL TYPES in the Trade.

LARGE STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY.

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay...	11	0
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post ...	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do. ...	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,

APPLY TO **T. STANES & CO.**
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

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MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
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MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of IRON and STEEL, arrived per HANSA LINE S. S. "BARENFELS," No. 9 Shed, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their consignments ex above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

JOHN HAND,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.
Dated 3rd June, 1904.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

FOR the CONVENIENCE of Passengers returning from LONAVLA, KHANDALA and NERAL STATIONS an EXPRESS TRAIN will RUN from LONAVLA to BOMBAY on 5th and 7th June, 1904, to the following Time Table :—

		H. M.
LONAVLA	Dep.	7-53
KHANDALA	Arr.	8- 1
Do.	Dep.	8- 6
NERAL	Arr.	9-18
Do.	Dep.	9-23
BOMBAY V. T.	Arr.	10-55

2. An additional Express train will also run from Neral to Bombay on the 5th June, 1904, leaving Neral at 17-15 and arriving Bombay at 18-47.

3. The ordinary Down and Up Express Trains between Bombay Victoria Terminus and Lonavla will also run on each SATURDAY and MONDAY respectively as usual until further notice.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 2nd June, 1904.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are advised that the TIMINGS of LOCAL TRAINS between COLABA and VIRAR on WEEK-DAYS and SUNDAYS, will be REVISED on and from MONDAY, the 6th June, 1904.

Further particulars may be obtained from Sheet Time Tables exhibited at Stations.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 1st June, 1904.

BENGAL P. W. DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of TRIBENI CANAL in North Champaran Behar. The Canal will be about 60 miles long with numerous large masonry works.

Full particulars of works and specifications can be obtained from Executive Engineer, Champaran Division, Motihari.

Tenders will be received up to 1st August next.

C. A. WHITE,
Superintending Engineer,
Gandak Circle, Muzaffarpur.
J. M. M. May. 30,

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ARDESHIR'S
PRIZE DRAWING.
CALCUTTA, MAY. 14.

THIS EVENING Messrs. ARDESHIR'S Premises were packed with Ladies and Gentlemen of all nationalities to witness the prize drawing. The shop was artistically arranged and illuminated by electric lamps. Mr. Ardeshir thanked the public for their patronage in the past and observing that other respectable firms were actually imitating his style and principles of business; he wished success to them and hoped that like him they would carry out their business with fairness and secure the confidence of the public. At Mr. Ardeshir's next Drawing Sterling Silver Studs at Rs. 2 and at Rs. 3 will be given with the Prize tickets free of charge as usual. The NEXT DRAWING will be on the 13th AUGUST and TICKETS will be CLOSED on the 6th AUGUST. After refreshments the gathering dispersed. The first prize of Rs 2,000 fell to No. 36 held by Mr T J Reilly, Ruby Merchant, Rangoon, Rs 200 fell to No. 5985, Bhikaiji Sheriarji Bhamsha Kharaswar, Broach Rs 100 fell to No. 9585 held by the well known charitable order, the Little Sisters of the Poor, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta. Ladies and several gentlemen of all nationalities won prizes and were paid on the spot. The remaining prizes fell all over India. The public actually witnessed the drawing and were much pleased with the fairness with which it was conducted.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.

THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
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A CURE THAT'S SURE. OUR renowned MEYORES is the remedy for nervous and muscular debility, brainfag, loss of memory and vitality, exhaustion, mental dejection, and evils. Pleasant, prompt, potent and pure, Price, Rupee 1. Write for free circulars, and testimonials, &c. Letters held very strictly private. Address only to V. C. MUKHERJI & Co., V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps. Artistic but not obtrusive Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

LONG'S MENTHOL EMBROCATION—An effectual remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Sore Throats, Sprains, &c., Per bottle, Re. 1. Bombay Agents.—Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 40, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

3 K. W. COMPOUND DYNAMO of High Class English make with 6 Arc Lamps of 2,000 C. P. each complete for Rs. 1,030, C. JOST and Coy Electrical Engineers and Contractors, Sirdars Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—1st, 2nd and 3rd FLOORS and GODOWNS all newly-made up for Offices or Residence. Apply on Premises, 14-22 Tamarind Lane, Fort.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, have recently added to their Staff a Specialist in Portraiture from one of the best Studios in London to produce thoroughly Artistic Portraits and true likenesses in their new Studio which can hardly be equalled and certainly not surpassed in India, if even in Europe. A trial sitting or a visit will confirm these Statements.

FOR SALE.—CHEAP AMMUNITION, BOOTS, for Monsoons, Rs. 3-4 per pair.—SUTOR & CO., 8 Church Gate Street, Fort.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong in all parts. J. R. Gardener, 16, Forbes Street Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAKS.—First Class Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAKS ready laid from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR and PANCHGANI, at very Moderate Rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to Their Excellencies The Governor and the Commander-in-Chief.

PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms. by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandverg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Sbscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-Plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwook and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs of made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goaneses and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofusil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms;—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

CORN and WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless remedy for Corns, Warts, Bunions, etc. Cures where all similar preparations fail. Per Bottle Annas 12.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

SUFFERERS FROM

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, Premature Senility, the various Phases of Perverted Life, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Chronic Headaches, Spermatorrhœa, Paralysis, Stiff Joints, Rheumatism, Gout, Gleet, Cystitis, Asthma, Catarrhal Deafness, Spinal Nervous and other Diseases have been successfully cured for the last several years by Electricity and Advanced Therapeutics after different forms of Drug treatment had failed. For full particulars see or write to the DOCTOR-IN-CHARGE, MEDICO-ELECTRIC INST., 13th Forbes Street, Fort.

GUARANTEED
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES
Our Special Brands,
"A. 1." and "Elephant."

REWARD of Rs. 100 will be paid to any one who brings to our notice any INFRINGEMENT of our BRAND by any unscrupulous person and secures a conviction in the Police Court.

GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
67, Meadows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc

AT 11-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred Ralli cart by J. Williams & Co., in very good order.
1 handsome strong grey pony mare, young, goes well in harness
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF THE S. S. "AKBAR."

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, to close partnership account.

The s s "Akbar," formerly known as "Nederlanden Oranje," of 2,241 gross and 1,441 nett tonnage, as she now lies in the harbour at Cross Island with her tackle, apparel, furniture &c, she was built in 1883 and has an engine of 215 nominal horse power.

Now on view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned,

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 3rd June, 1904.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 50 TONS BROWN BOLD LINSEED.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th inst, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Dana Bunder, in the godown of Muccadum Shriram Malani, by order of Sha Rowji Sakalchand, and on account and at the risk of Marwadi Gurmukhrai Sookhanand—

50 tons brown bold linseed.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as sofas, easy chairs, light chairs, dining-writing dressing and wash-hand tables, cupboards, almyrah, chest-of-drawers, Chubb's safe on stand, double door iron safes.

2 cases new bentwood chairs.

1 case photographic chemicals, such as Ferro Aromic Salt, sulphite of soda, hyposulphite of soda, aldeayde formique, hydroquinine metal, carboniate of potash.

On account of the concerned ex s. s. Austria—

M M M 001-10—10 bales dressed Italian hemp.
R M & Co., out of 002-11—2 bales dressed Italian hemp.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr. J. H. Harris consisting of dining and round tables, teapoys, easychairs, cupboards, clothes presses, iron single cots with coir mattresses, chairs, Cambay carpets, table lamps, cooking utensils, red trunk, Gladstone bag, tiffin basket, walking sticks &c.

Also the effects of the late Mr. Gajanan Ramchandra consisting of 1 silver tambia, 1 silver cup and 1 silk pitamber.

AT 2 P. M.

Several second-hand bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 strong-built brougham.
1 light rubber tyred victoria.
1 second-hand vis-a-vis.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

HIGH COURT.
Suit No 81 of 1904.

Laljee Dayal.......................................Plaintiff
vs.
Diwalibai and another ....Defendants.

SALE OF PEARL, GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in the above suit Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY next, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., the undermentioned ornaments viz :—

Pearl raifuls, bangles kulda damal, mummalia, earrings, necklace of 5 strings, kalia set with diamonds, emeralds and rubies, nose-ring set with diamond, tikka, ful pearl and lilum mala of 2 strings, loose pearls of Bhikhvali gold earrings, chalk and gofni (head ornaments) kanthi, vak, chain and ivory bangles, silver toda, snuff boxes, &c

The property will be on view three days before sale

On THURSDAY, the 9th Inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Bai Motlibai Hospital, in the compound of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, Byculla, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, gent's bicycle, table and hanging lamps, pictures, Brussels carpets, table ornaments, etc, the property of Dr Prescott.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Tardeo Road, opposite the Byramji Hall, in the bungalow of Mr. Dayabhai Tapidas by order of the concerned valuable household furniture, carpets, rich 2, 3 and 4. light-gas chandeliers, real Chubbs single door safe, double door Austrian safe, garden iron benches and chairs, pier tables with pier glasses, large size upright organ with spare rollers, table ornaments, American cupboard convertable into bedstead etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 3rd June, 1904

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,
BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best reasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired. REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

Benger's Food is mixed with fresh new milk when used; is dainty and delicious, highly nutritive, and most easily digested. Infants thrive on it, and delicate or aged persons enjoy it.

The "LANCET" describes it as—"Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

Sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 19,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,89,950.

HEAD OFFICE :—Calcutta.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

SUB-AGENCIES :—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.

RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS :

For 6 months	4 per cent.	p. a.	
„ 12 „	5	„	p. a.
„ 2 years	5½	„	p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD, DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p. a. compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager,

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE :
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Phillipines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000

HEAD OFFICE :
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombasa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	„ 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	„ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms :—

2% per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ „ „ minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5 per cent.
„ 1 Year	4½ „
„ 6 Months	4 „
„ 3 „	3½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.
Calcutta, 26th January, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH :
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„ 9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	„ 400,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS :—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE
BERNDORF
METAL WORKS,
OF ARTHUR KRUPP,
Berndorf, in Austria
by this present take liberty to bring again their
GERMAN SILVER
SHEET & WIRE
under the notice of Merchants and Consumers in India.

IT is now more than 25 years since the BERNDORF GERMAN SILVER WARE was first introduced to the Indian Markets, and it has since stood the test for high quality, whilst Dealers and Metal Workers alike appreciate its never varying, uniform outturn and high reliability.

The Proprietor of the Berndorf Works kindly asks intending buyers when ordering AUSTRIAN MAKE to stipulate for

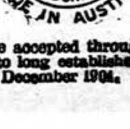
BERNDORF MANUFACTURE.

as substitutes are being offered.

At the same time the attention of Indentors is directed to he Berndorf special

TRADE MARK FOR INDIA, THE "PALMTREE,"

as per annexed sketch which registered mark may be struck on each Sheet or Wire Ticket IN ADDITION to any other stamp (such as the Queen's Head) or name, which Indentors may desire, but they should beware of imitations,



Orders can only be accepted through Houses domiciled in Europe according to long established custom,
Berndorf, in Austria. December 1904.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

MOTOR CAR SPIRIT
PETROL
Imported by the
ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED.
BOMBAY,
RETAIL AGENT
FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY,
PARSEE BAZAAR STREET,
Opposite Graham's Buildings

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars,&c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS,
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND
WHISKY.
A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,
WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazett* are as follows —

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 30
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 15
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	8

To SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 32
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 18
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY .... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS :—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2-8
Third do.	„ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS,

First insertion	As. 8 per line
Second do	„ 4½
Third do	„ 3½

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

To SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittance should be made payable to "The Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette,*"

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 1.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£90 1-2	= + 3-16
3 do. Rentes	£97 3-4	= + 1-4
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£107	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 9-16	= − 1-16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	25 3-8	= unchanged
3 months hence	25 1-4	= do
Spot in New York	55	= do
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·12 1-2	= − 1-2
Berlin	20·40 1-2	= unchanged
New York Demand	4·87 3-8	= + 1-8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 per cent	= do
6 " " "	2 1-8 per cent	= do
3 " " Fine, Trade Bills	2 3-8 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	2 3-4 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 1-4 per cent	= − 3-4
7 day market loans	2 7-8 per cent	= − 5-8

At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 60,00,000.

Rs. 18·40 were allotted to Calcutta
Rs. 20·90 do Bombay
Rs. 20·70 do Madras

Rs. 60·30 At 1s. 4d.

Minimum rate received 76 per cent. Average rate 16·00.
Telegraphic Transfers —Nil
Total amount sold during the week Rs. 60,50,000
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 50,00,000
Extra allotments Nil.

SUGAR— German granulated 1st marks 11 1-4 M.-J., quiet but steady.

RUBBER— Para Rubber 4-10.

WHEAT—
Club No. 1 28 7-8 J.-J., done
White Delhi 27 7-8 J.-J., done
White Karachi 26 7-8 J.-J., sellers
Red Karachi 26 5-8 J.-J., done
} easier.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 32 3-4 J.-J., sellers
Yellow Cawnpore 31 7-8 J.-J. done
Brown 29 1-2 J.-J. buyers
} steady.

LINSEED— Linseed Bold 31 1-4 J.-A., done, easier.

COFFEE— Coffee in New York, 6 3-4.

ARRIVALS— Steamer—Stanhope, Hohenfels.

TALLOW—
Finest Australian Beef Tallow 25.
Finest Australian Mutton, Tallow 26-3.
Tone Firm, more enquiry.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester easier. Total sales 6,000. Spot 6·90 unchanged. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 9-16 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 4,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug-Sept
6·55	6·51	6·30
— 19	— 19	— 18
Sept-Oct	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·87	5·66	5·60
— 12	— 12	— 10
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	
5·57	5·56	
— 10	— 10	

Receipts at U. S. Ports	3,000
Do. last year	4,400
Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Do. do Continent	1,000

In New York—

Spot	12·40 — 35
Futures, month of July	11·95 — 53
Do. do. December	10·33 — 12

In New Orleans—

Spot	12 1-8— 1-2
Futures, month of Sept.	10·52 — 21
Do. do. Dec.	10·05 — 10
Tone at close	barely steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Wednesday, 1st June, 1904 :—

Cotton	6,053 bales.
Wheat	71,219 cwts.
Linseed	51,123 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	24,359 "
Gingellyseed	6,090 "
Poppyseed	9,334 "
Groundnuts	48
Castorseed	129 "
Rice	11,900 "
Myrabollams	3,003 "
Cottonseed	15,016 "
Mowraseed	16 "
Gram	4,327 "
Joowar	3,471 "
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, JUNE 2.

Exchange—Tone Market closes easier

Bank T.T.				1s. 3d 31-32.
Bank Demand				1s. 4d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.				1s. 4 5-32d,
Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 1-4d.
French Francs	3	do	do	169 1-2
Marks	3	do	do	138
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight		131
Shanghai	30	do	do	181
Japan	30	do	do	148

Government Paper—3½ per cent Tone quiet
Cash ...... Rs. 97-15
1st Settlement 30th June " 97-12
Money Market,—Tone very quiet.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England	since 21st April	3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do 19th May	4 do
Bank of Bengal	do 19th May	4 do
Bank of Madras	do 31st May	5 do

SEEDS—

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed —Tone steady	
Ready	5 2 6
Rapeseed.—Tone steady	
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4 13 0 to 4-14
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5 4 0 to 5-5
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5 7 0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady	
Ready	5 3 0
Castorseed —Tone quiet	
Ready	19 1-2 to 20 1-4
WHEAT.—Tone quiet	Rs
Soft red Ahmedabad ...	26 1-2 to 27
Club, No. 1	Rs. 27

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier.
Estimated sales	bales 5,000
Imports	do nil

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·16	6·42	6·21
— 9	— 9	— 9
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·82	5·63	5·57
— 5	— 3	— 3
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	
5·54	5·53	
— 3	— 3	

COTTON.—Tone Dull.
Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery June 25
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms) ...	244	230	221	"
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry.terms)...	255	243	...	"
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.) ...	255	243	...	"
Oomrawatee (descriptions) M-G.	253	245	...	"
Khandeish (M.-G.) ...	...	243	235	"
Jalgaum do. ...	...	244	236	"
Khundwa (M.-G.) ...	...	248		
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) Karanja do. do do. Akola do. do. do.	255	248		"
Oomra good staple M-G				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	258	251	...	"
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)...	261	254	...	"
Broach (M.-G.) ...	289	279	...	"
Surat (M.G.) ...	310	300	...	"
Bhownugger (M G.) ...	259	247	...	"
Do. (H.-G.) ...	256	244	234	"
Muttia (M. G.) ...	249	239	...FGF	"
Dharwar (S.-G) ...		269	261	"
Western ...		257	249	"
Dhollera (M-G.) ...	261	249	239	"
Do (H.-G. ...	258	246	236	"
Compta (M. G) ...		271	263	"
Bagalkote ...		245	...	"

COINAGE OF BRITISH INDIAN GOVT. COINS.

The following is the Statement of Silver Operations at the Bombay Mint from 23rd May to 31st May. In Lakhs of Standard Tolas.

RECEIPTS—	
Purchased silver	...
Withdrawn and uncurrent coin from Treasuries, &c	4
Native States coin	...
Total	4
COINAGE—	
New Rupees delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department	...
New Rupees made over to Native States	...
Total	...
BALANCE OF GOVT. BULLION AND COIN—	
New coin ready for delivery	2
Government Bullion	5
Withdrawn and uncurrent coin	6
Total	13

COINAGE OF BRITISH DOLLARS.

Receipts of Bullion for Dollar Coinage	2
Dollars Coined and paid over	8
Closing Balance of Bullion	...

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	easier
Surats	...
Good Bhownugger	quiet
The Manchester Market has been	...
2 1-2 per cent Consols	90 1-2 ex
3 per cent Rentes	97 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	107
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 9-16
Bar Silver	25 3-8

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES' DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strickly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

BOIS—May 8, at Chamong, Beulah Hill, Arthur Bois, late of Calcutta, aged 61.

RAMSDEN—May 16, at Gaziybad, Mr. W Ramsden, retired Conductor and Sub Engineer, P. W. D. R. E. aged 63 years and 21 days.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 34m. High water, 1-58 m., 2-44a. Low water., 7-34m., 8-53a.

DEPARTURE OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—His Highness the Jam of Navanagar accompanied by twenty-seven followers left Bombay on Wednesday night by the Ahmedabad mail train for his capital.

BATHING FATALITY.—Narayen Tookaram, a Hindu lad, aged seven, residing with his parents at Kandawady, went to bathe in the Bhuleswar Tank with some other lads on Wednesday. He went into deep water and was drowned.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the month of May the number of Hindu patients treated in this Dispensary was 3302. The number of new admissions was 865; classified as stated below:—Bhattias 81, Vanias 198, Brahmins 113, Lohanas 78, other castes 395, total 865. the average daily attendance was 116.

THE GRAIN MARKET.—At a special meeting of the members of the Grain Merchants' Association assembled under the Presidency of Mr. Toreasha Meghji of Messrs. Champsi Bhara & Co. yesterday morning it was unanimously resolved that 'The market be closed this day in memory of the death of Shri Ghanshyam Lalji Maharaj of Cutch Mandvi." In accordance with the above resolution the Grain Market was closed yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per s. s. Somali will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. to-morrow. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for Mauritius per extra s. s. Shirala via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on the 15th and 16th Instant respectively.

CHARGE AGAINST A PLEADER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, the case in which Mr. B. Sashagiri Row, a pleader of Hyderabad, stands charged with criminal breach of trust and with cheating Mr. Cowasji Hormusji Mody in respect of Rs. 17,000 was called on for hearing. Messrs. Kanga and Patel, solicitors appeared for the complainant, while Mr. D. B. Binning, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Noble of Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble, solicitors appeared for the the complainant. The Magistrate adjourned the hearing of the case till Saturday afternoon, and admitted the accused to the original bail.

A STRANGE PREJUDICE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Abba Moosa, a hack victoria driver was charged with refusing to ply for hire. Mr. Herbert Scott of the Bombay Customs Department stated that on Wednesday evening while outside the dock-gate he hailed a victoria. The accused came up but seeing that he (complainant) was an officer of the Customs, he turned round and picked up another fare. Mr. Scott added that for some time past it had become a practice with the hack victoria drivers to avoid Customs Officers. The Magistrate convicted and fined the accused. Rs. 5.

ASSAULT ON A POLICEMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr J Sanders Slater, Inspector Cauty charged Balla, a Hindu Gossain, with begging and assault. The evidence showed that on Wednesday the accused went to the shop of Kanji Lalji in Meadows Street and obtained four annas from the shop-keeper. He then went and stood in front of another shop when a police sepoy told him to move on. The accused refused to do so and abused and assaulted the policeman. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to an aggregate term of twenty-three days' rigorous imprisonment.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr P H Dastur Inspector Bodley charged Sudoo Audham, a coachman, in the employ of a Borah named Alibhai Kadurbhai with rash and negligent driving. It appeared from the evidence that the accused was driving his master's victoria along Grant Road on Wednesday afternoon. He was warned by a policemen on duty but the driver paid no heed to the warning and continued at a gallop, with the result that a Purdesi named Gosur Jamat was knocked down. He sustained a fracture of one of his ribs and other injuries. The accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30 with the alternative of fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

ESCAPE FROM THE WORK-HOUSE.—John Headley alias Frederick Williams, a European seaman, aged about twenty-five, was yesterday charged before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, at the Mazagon Police Court, with escaping from the Government Workhouse. The evidence showed that the accused was declared a vagrant on the 10th May last and sent to the Work-house. About four o'clock on Tuesday morning Headley escaped by scaling the compound wall of the workhouse. The same day he was found wandering in the Fort and was arrested by the police. He was placed before Mr. Dracup who declared him a vagrant and sent him to the workhouse where he was identified as the man who had run away from the House. He was sentenced to twenty-one days' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF COAL.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. P. H. Dastur Yeshwant Nursoo, a hamal, employed in St. John's Hospital at Mazagon was charged by Inspector Spiers with theft of a quantity of coal from a labour cart. The evidence showed that accused was in the habit of stealing coal from carts passing along the road by the hospital. At 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon Inspector Spiers while passing by the road in a tram car, saw the accused remove a quantity of coal from a cart driven by one Yessoo Vithoo. The accused on seeing Mr. Spiers ran away, but was chased and arrested. The accused pleader that he picked up the coal, which had dropped from the cart on the road. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

PICK-POCKET IN A GARDEN.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Walker charged Dhugdoo Suntoo, an old offender, with stealing a purse containing money from the pocket of one Rama Ranoo. It appeared that Rama in company of his wife and her brother was at the Victoria Garden on Wednesday afternoon. While they were looking into a well, Rama felt a jerk and on turning round saw the accused running away with the purse. He gave chase and arrested the accused. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted four previous convictions. He was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and to receive twenty-four stripes in Jail. He was further ordered to report his place of residence to the police for a period of two years after his release from jail.

NOTES FROM BHOWNAGAR:—The weather has been cloudy this side for the past few days, and it has a quite monsoonish appearance writes our Bhownagar correspondent. Last evening a storm passed over here, accompanied with large drops of rain, reducing the temperature, while at Ningala showers of rain fell.—The Thakore Saheb of Bhownagar made an additional present of Rs. 1,500 to the Diwan Sahib, on Thursday when the final rejoicing was held at Nilambagh.—Mr. Bhosley's circus has left Bhownagar after astay of acoupleof months he performed three times in Nilambagh for which he received good renumeration. Thirty years ago in 1874 Wilson's circus came to Bhownagar at the express wish of the late Maharaja Takhtasinji when he was installed on the gadi, a large tent was pitched in "Ghatheria" field and the gaum people were allowed to see the performance free of charge.—A gateman on the Dhagadhra section was run over on the 31st ult by a special train conveying the Rajasaheb of Dhagadhra. It appears that he attempted to cross the line while the train was approaching when he was knocked down and killed.

THE "Chronicle's" Paris correspondent states that among the interesting objects acquired by the State from the collection of the late Princess Mathilde is Napoleon I.'s alarm clock, which told the hours, the means solar time, the phases of the moon, the day of the month and the year. It was also provided with a thermometer, and sounded every quarter of an hour.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. P. B. Haigh, I. C. S., Assistant Collector in the district of Kanara, is appointed a Magistrate of the First Class.

Mr. C. H. Longley is confirmed as Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police on Rs. 300 per mensem.

Mr. R. L. Sinclair, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue become a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay.

Mr. E. V. Mackay, First Grade District Superintendent of Police, has been granted furlough up to the 10th July in continuation of special leave on urgent private affairs.

Mr. G. S. Wilson acts as District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, during the absence on leave of Mr. D. Davies, or pending further orders.

The following appointments have been made vice Mr. F. A. Ingle, who has been appointed to act as Assistant to the Collector of Abkari :—

Mr. J. L. McQuade to act as Fifth Assistant Collector of Customs. Bombay.

Mr. E. Sequeira, B.A. to act as Sixth Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay.

Mr. W. H. Lucas, I. C. S. has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. W. F. Hudson, B.A. (Oxon.), I. C. S., is appointed Assistant Commissioner in Sind during the absence on leave of Mr. C. A. Bejts, I. C. S., or pending further orders.

The Venerable Archdeacon W. E. Scott, M. A., becomes Chaplain of Satara and Mahableshwar, in addition to his other duties.

The Reverend H. Foote becomes Chaplain of Dharwar with effect from the 29th April.

License to solemnise marriages is granted to the Reverend F. H. Back of the Christian and Missionary Alliance.

Captain A. F. W. King, I. M. S., acts as Civil Surgeon, Ratnagiri, vice Lieutenant-Colonel K. R. Kirtikar, I. M. S.,

Major J. B. Jameson, M. B., I. M. S., at the close of the Mahableshwar Season acts as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Western Registration District, in addition to his own duties, vice Lieutenant-Colonel A V. Anderson, M B, I. M. S. proceeding on leave.

Colonel C. F. Willis, M. D, I. M. S., on return to duty, takes up his substantive appointment as Civil Surgeon, Satara.

Major C. T. Hudson, I. M. S., on relief, acts as Civil Surgeon, Bijapur, pending further orders.

Mr. F. Hersee, who has been appointed by the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company as their Electric Resident Engineer during the absence of Mr. W. J. Birnie on leave, is, with the permission of his employers, appointed, until further orders, Inspector of Electric Installations for the Island of Bombay.

Mr. A. H. Whyte, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of the Consulting Architect to Government, in addition to his own, during the absence of Mr. John Begg, F.R.I.B.A.

Mr. J. Adam, Executive Engineer 1st Grade, and Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways and Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, is granted leave for three months, combined with furlough for one year with effect from the 28th July.

PIUS X FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Not long ago His Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun announced by a pastoral letter, his intention of establishing an educational fund, under the designation of "Pius X Fund." Thereupon a rather interesting correspondence ensued in your journal. The writers of the letters to you made several suggestions with a view to enlightening the authorities as to what measures were in their opinion calculated to help the movement and promote the object advocated. As I have not yet heard further about the movement, I am afraid the proposed scheme has fallen into neglect. I write this to you to point out to the leaders of the Bombay East Indian Community that if the ecclesiastical authorities have slept over the matter, it will not do for them also to do the same. The leaders of every Community in India, inspired by patriotism, are active in promoting and spreading education amongst their respective Communities, being aware that if the people are to be raised, the best way of improving their condition is by educating them. I hope, therefore, that the leaders of the East Indian Community of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein will be shamed into action by the examples set by others—Yours, &c.,

A FRIEND OF PROGRESS.

G. I. P. LOCAL TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Please allow me through the medium of your paper to suggest to the authorities that the present Kalyan down local train which starts from Bombay at 9-25 leaving Dadar at 9-51 a.m. B. T. might be timed to start from Bombay at 9 30 or 9 35 a.m. so as to leave Dadar at 10 or 10-5 a.m. This timing will be convenient to passengers particularly businessmen coming from the places between Virar and Bandra who have to change trains at Dadar to go to Thana. There is no up train available about this time on the B. B. Ry. as the one which leaves Bandra next after the express does not reach B. B. Ry. station at Dadar before 9 50. It would be a great boon to the public if the G. I. P. Ry. authorities could see their way to comply with the suggestion I have made.—Yours, &c.

Bandra, June 2. A TRAVELLER.

THE SNAKE-BITE SPECIFIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have received several calls from different parts of India for the snake-bite vegetable cure. Please let me assure the gentlemen applying for medicines that full directions regarding the method of using the remedy are being printed in the "Bombay Gazette" Press and as soon as the materials are ready, they will be sent to them by turns in course of time without fail,—Yours, &c.,

Sailana C. I. May 31, 1904. SAMALDAS, Medical officer.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

THE Collector Mr. Doderet I.C.S. has finished his annual tour of inspection and has now returned to the city from the districts, writes an Ahmedabad correspondent. The retirement of Mr. Lawrence, acting Commissioner, N. D., is gazetted and it is believed that either Mr. Drew or Mr. Gibbs will be appointed instead. Mrs. Lawrence has already left for England, she was very popular amongst the English ladies as well as amongst the Parsi ladies with a few of whom she was on familiar terms.

Several of the principal civil officers of the city have gone away on leave to escape the severe heat of the place. Lieutenant Colonel Anderson F. R.C S. the civil surgeon has gone to Mount Abu, and Dr. B. H. Nanavatty F. R.C.S. the ophthalmic surgeon of this place is acting for him. Mr. Batchelor the District Judge has also left for the same Hill station and Mr. S. Padamji C.S is doing his work.

Mr. Talati, the Head Master of the High School has been transferred to Bombay as the Principal of the Elphinstone High School. It is believed that Government intend as an experimental measure to give one of the Deputy Sanitary Commissionerships to some old and highly qualified medical officer outside the ranks of the Indian Medical Service. Probably a senior assistant surgeon of reputation will be selected, who will no doubt fill that post with ability and satisfaction to Government. A similar proposal was, it is understood made by Government a few years ago, but it is not known whether it was carried out or not.

For the last five days there have no more cases of plague in the city.

Telegrams to the Australian papers state that as a result of the recent verdict in the case which Mr. Sievier brought against Sir James Duke the former has been warned off at Newmarket.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. The Hour of Danger. Disease commonly comes on with slight symptoms which, when neglected, increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous—a condition which betrays the grossest remissness—when these Pills, taken in accordance with their accompanying directions, would not only have checked but conquered the incipient disorder. Patients daily forward details of the most remarkable and instructive cases in which timely attention to Holloway's advice has undoubtedly saved them from severe illness. These pills act primarily on the digestive organs which they stimulate when slow and imperfect; and, secondly, upon the blood, which is thoroughly purified by them whence is derived the general tone they impart, and their power of subjugating hypochondriacism, dyspepsia, and nervous complaints.

THE HEDJAZ RAILWAY.

THE Turkish newspapers received by the last mail say that one object of the Hedjaz railway is the controlling of hostile tribes. They give the following details of progress :—Muhammedans in all parts of the world have liberally contributed towards the railway; large amounts having been received from Turkey, Egypt, India, Bokhara, China and Russia. Sultan Abdul Aziz of Morocco has recently sent a large donation. Several Indian Mosalmans have been awarded by the Sultan of Turkey gold and silver medals in recognition of their exertions in collecting and remitting subscriptions. Many workmen who are well versed in railway construction in Beyrout have offered their services for this national work. The sums received up to the end of the last Hijri year aggregated 1,323,300 lecras Usmani from all sources; the total expenditure to the same date being 780,639 lecras. The balance is partly invested in the Usmania Bank and partly in the reserve fund. The total length of the completed Syria Mecca line is 412 kilometres, and of the branch line between Haifa and Mizrah 68 kilometres, and there are, besides, 50 kilometres of the Syria-Mecca line nearly completed, and 152 kilometres not so far advanced. Up to the present 607 large and small bridges have been built on the Syria-Mecca Railway, and 140 kilometres of earthwork is completed. A railway workshop and foundry workshops have been opened at Zerga to facilitate the immediate supply of toosl, instruments and material required for the nearest lines, besides 15 stations, and a number of tanks at different places on this line. On the Haifa line five stations with tanks and a workshop have been erected. Eighteen engines have been lately purchased, and 33 passenger wagons with 255 goods wagons employed. Passengers and goods are being conveyed over a distance of 423 kilometres. Though this train has run only from the 19th August last, the net profit amounts to over 7500 lecras. This year the papers say, the pilgrims greatly suffered from the hands of Bedouins who attacked and looted them on the journey between Jeddah and Mecca and between Mecca and Medina. Some lost their lives and several were deprived of whatever they possessed. This hostility is attributed to the Sharif of Mecca having retained 70 per cent, of the income from pilgrims paying 30 per cent, only to the donkey and camel men who then endeavoured to recoup themselves by plunder. One paper advises the Sultan to dismiss the Sharif. The Sultan has under consideration a scheme of waterworks in Mecca for the use of inhabitants and pilgrims. The papers add that a technical school for girls is about to be started at Constantinople.

THE DESTRUCTION OF MURREE CONVENT.

LAST Monday the Roman Catholic Orphanage and Boarding School at Murree were destroyed by fire which broke out in the room used for soiled linen, but the cause of the conflagration is not yet known.

In a few minutes the whole of the Orphanage was in flames and from there the fire spread to the Boarding School and the handsome new hall recently erected. In a short time the whole of the buildings were destroyed and the nuns and children found themselves without a roof above their heads. The troops of the depot rendered valuable services. Fortunately the Roman Catholic Chaplain was able to accommodate the nuns and Children for the time being in St. Thomas' College.

The outbreak was so sudden that the nuns deserve great credit for having saved all the children, and the latter on their part displayed wonderful discipline.

MANGOES IN JAMAICA.

A writer in the current issue of "Chamber's Journal," says that mangoes seem to thrive there far better than they do in their natural habitat, India. There are many instances in vegetable life of this perference of plants for the land of their adoption over that of their origin, and not a few in the animal world also: but the history of the mango in Jamaica is an especially striking example. Till 1782 the mango was unknown there, but in that year H. M. S. Flora, one of Lord Rodney's Squadron cruising about the West Indies, chased and captured a French ship bound from Mauritius to Hayti (then French) and on board were found many plants and seeds of economic value which the French Government were introducing from their East to their West Indian Colonies, and among them were a number of mango plants. The ship was sent as a prize to Jamaica and the mangoes were planted in a garden at Gordon Town. Here they throve so well that now the mango is the most common and hardiest tree on the plains of Jamaica it grows and bears fruit 2 000ft. It has sprung up wherever a seed has been sown on any kind of soil, and it has refused to be checked by damp or drought, weeds or shade.

No other tree in Jamaica can keep so splendidly green or blossom and fruit so profusely under the driest conditions of soil and atmosphere. The trees having been grown almost entirely from seed, have been crossed and recrossed, so that there are hundreds of different shapes, colours and flavours produced in the fruit, of which some, as in India, owing to their superiority, bear distinctive names. One number Eleven, the only one of those in the original consignment to retain its distinguishing mark is now largely shipped abroad and may be bought in the London and New York markets at 6d or 12cents each. In Jamaica itself no one buys common mangoes. They may be had for the trouble of plucking: the better kinds when in season can be had for 1 1-2d. per dozen. The result is that the men, women and children of the peasantry fatten on them, a healthy peasant being calculated to consume from 60 to 80 a day! In the pastures the horses and cattle disdain grass when they can get mangoes. The former bite the skin and slip it off roll the yellow fruit between their teeth to get the pulp and let the stone drop. The latter swallow the fruit whole and at night they lie down and chew it dropping the stones. Pigs luxuriate and fatten on the fruit and it is even given to rabbits and poultry. Altogether the success of the mango in Jamaica affords another signal proof of the wonderful fertility and adaptability of that Island.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

G. M. COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

THE following are the cricket fixtures arranged by the G. M. College Gymkhana :—

June Sat 18—Scratch XI vs XVI, Esplanade.
June Sat 25—Elphinstone Cricket Club, Esplanade.
July Sat 2—Friends Union Cricket Club, Esplanade.
July Thus 7—Cheshire Regiment, Esplanade.
July Sat 9—Baronet Cricket Club, Esplanade.
July Wed Thus and Fri 13, 14, & 15—Lord Northcote Shield Match (Wilson College), Northcote pitch.
July Sat 16—Parsee Gymkhana, Parsee Gykhana ground.
July Sat 23—Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute C C, Esplanade.
July Sat 30—T M C Cricket Club, Esplanade.
Aug Sat 6—Hindu Gymkhana, Hindu Gymkhana ground.
Aug Sat 13—121st Pioneers, Marine Lines.
Aug Sat and Sun 13, and 14—Combined Colleges Team vs Parsee Gymkhana, Parsee Gymkhana ground.
Aug Sat 20—Y M C A Cricket Club, Esplanade.
Aug Thus 25—Cheshire Regiment (Return), Colaba.
Aug Sat 27—Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club, Esplanade.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

THE following are the fixtures for the coming season which have been arranged by the Hindu Gymkhana :—

June Sat 11—Elphinstone High School C C, Home ground.
June Sun 12—Young Hindu C C, Home ground.
June Sat 18—Elphinstone College Gymkhana, Home ground.
June Sun 19—Liberal C C (Esplanade), Home ground.
June Sat 25—New High School C C, Home ground.
June Sun 26—Independent C C, Home ground.
July Sat 2—Y M C A, Home ground.
July Sun 3—John Bright C C, Home groudd.
July Sat 9—B B & C I Ry C C, Home ground.
July Sun 10—Liberal C C (Marine Lines), Home ground.
July Sat 16—Ralli Brothers C C, Home ground.
July Sun 17—Young Zoroastrian C C, Home ground.
July Sat 23—St Xavier's College Gymkhana, Home ground
July Sun 24—Baronet C C, Home ground.
July Sat 30—Bombay Gymkhana, Home ground.
July Sun 31—Liberal C C (Marine Lines) (return), Home ground.
Aug Sat 6—Grant Medical College Gymkhana, Home.
Aug Sun 7—Parsee Gymkhana, Out.
Aug Sat 13—Islam Gymkhana, Home ground.
Aug Sun 14—Elphinstone C C, Home ground.
Aug Thur and Fri 18, & 19—Poona Gymkhana, Poona.
Aug Sat 20—Mohamedan C C, Home ground.
Aug Sun 21—Friends Union C C, Home ground.
Aug Sat 27—New Shivajee C C Home ground.
Aug Sun 28—Baronet C C (return Home ground.
Sept Sat 3—Wilson College Gymkhana Home ground
Sept Sun 4—Parsi Gymkhana (return), Home ground.
Sept Sat 10—Porat Wadi C C, Home ground.
Sept Sun 11—Elphinstone C C (return), Home ground,
Sept Thur 15—International C C, Home ground.
Sept Sat 17—Y M C A (return), Home ground.
Sept Sun 18—Graduates vs under Graduates Home ground.
Sept Sat 24—Bombay Gymkhana (return), Out.
Sept Sun 25—Esplanade C C, Home ground.
Oct Sat 1—International C C, Home ground.
Oct Sun 2—Lord Northbrook C C, Home ground

Ladies who are about to become mothers and those courageous women who nurse their own children, derive assistance and prevent the heavy drain on their strength, by taking Dusart's Lactophosphate of Lime Syrup which makes bone for the baby.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 2.

Thursday.—The barometer has increased over parts of north-west and north-east India but has fallen elsewhere. A depression at present of slight intensity has developed over the north of the Andaman Sea. Winds are abnormal over the Bay area and Peninsula. They blow from cyclonic directions on the Burma Coast from north-east, and south-east over north of the Bay and from south and east on Malabar Coast. The volocity is not, however, high. The temperature has generally risen except on the Burma Coast and Assam, but remains below the average in most parts of the country. The highest maximum recorded is 116 decrees at Jacobabad. Rain has been general in Burma and Malabar, and showers have occurred in east and north Bengal, Assam, north-west Himalayas, South Peninsula and East Satpuras; Calicut and Mergue report 3 inches and Toungoo, Monywa, Mymensingh, Jalpaiguri and Cochin one inch or more. The weather is disturbed over the Bay area and a slight depression is shown off the South Burma Coast. Rain will hence continue over Burma and be heavy in Tenasserim, but will probably decrease in Assam and Bengal. Winds have drawn into cyclonic directions on the Malabar Coast where also the sea is rising, and there are indications of a depression forming over south-east of the Arabian Sea, hence rain will probably be heavy in Malabar. Elsewhere fair weather with few scattered thunder showers will prevail.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE Anchor Line steamers Olympia, 3269 tons, Captain C. F. Osborne, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Glasgow, reports that she experienced heavy weather crossing the Bay, and gentle monsoon. The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s Mozaffari, Captain T. L. Molony, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday, met with light W. S. W. breeze.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 2ND JUNE.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st November to date.
Bushire	......	......	...	......	......	...	......	......	......
Jask	29·599	E	8	90·3	79·2	7	......	0·00	— 0·01
Muscat	29·618	SE	3	90·3	87·5	84	......	0·00	— 0·10
Aden	29·803	SW	2	92·8	81·8	69	......	0·00	+ 1·00
Lahore	29·530	E	3	108·4	76·2	62	0·35	0·35	+ 0·31
Sirsa	29·582	ESE	11	106·3	77·6	68	0·03	0·08	— 0·05
Delhi	29·586	Calm	5	102·2	79·8	51	......	0·00	— 0·05
Agra	29·592	SW	4	102·0	83·4	41	......	0·02	— 0·00
Cawnpore	29·581	NE	2	103·4	88·8	45	......	0·00	— 0·10
Allahabad	29·575	ESE	3	101·6	81·6	48	......	0·00	— 0·08
Jhansi	29·626	WSW	5	104·8	85·2	53	......	0·00	— 0·06
Jacobabad	29·508	SE	5	110·8	82·7	71	......	0·00	— 0·00
Karachi	29·627	W	20	93·6	82·2	79	......	0·00	— 0·00
Jeypore	29·554	S	5	96·2	76·6	67	......	0·97	+ 0·85
Ajmere	29·654	W	9	93·9	78·5	67	......	0·45	+ 0·43
Deesa	29·687	SW	20	104·1	79·1	63	......	0·00	— 0·01
Ahmedabad	29·713	SW	5	103·3	80·1	60	......	0·00	— 0·02
Bhuj	29·669	W	23	95·8	79·1	76	......	0·00	— 0·00
Jamnagar	29·681	WSW	14	96·1	79·7	62	......	0·00	— 0·00
Dwarka	29·706	SW	19	88·4	81·3	79	......	0·09	......
Rajkot	29·715	WSW	16	101·9	77·6	62	......	0·09	— 0·04
Bhavnagar Para.	29·740	W	11	103·6	79·0	58	......	0·00	— 0·00
Veraval	29·744	WSW	17	86·1	81·8	82	......	0·00	— 0·00
Neemuch	29·698	SW	16	95·0	73·7	90	......	1·05	— 1·02
Indore	29·718	W	12	91·6	73·1	72	......	0·15	— 0·02
Saugor	29·631	WNW	8	97·4	79·1	45	......	0·00	— 0·07
Jubbulpore	29·620	W	4	100·0	80·1	43	......	0·00	— 0·10
Hoshangabad	29·603	SW	11	102·1	78·7	30	0·02	......	......
Khandwa	29·753	S	6	98·2	73·6	75	0·03	0·06	— 0·04
Raipur	29·616	Calm	6	102·2	83·4	43	......	0·00	— 0·14
Nagpur	29·649	NW	7	103·2	82·0	44	......	0·00	— 0·27
Amraoti	29·695	W	11	100·3	82·5	55	......	0·00	— 0·19
Akola	29·729	WNW	12	100·3	79·9	59	......	0·00	— 0·15
Surat	29·758	SW	10	92·7	77·6	70	......	0·12	+ 0·04
Malegaon	29·729	WNW	14	170·4	76·0	58	......	0·00	— 0·18
Bombay	29·768	W	0	90·9	82·7	73	0·05	0·07	— 0·37
Poona	29·781	WSW	19	96·0	71·9	61	......	0·00	— 0·26
Ahmednagar	29·772	NW	13	96·9	72·4	78	......	0·00	— 0·19
Aurangabad	29·750	WNW	21	95·4	74·7	57	......	0·00	......
Sholapur	29·754	NW	14	101·7	77·0	50	......	0·00	— 0·18
Ratnagiri	29·790	NNW	7	90·8	79·8	69	0·10	0·10	— 0·91
Bijapur	29·758	WNW	12	98·4	70·8	67	......	0·03	— 0·25
Belgaum	29·780	W	16	88·3	65·8	74	......	0·00	— 0·39
Mormugoa	29·762	Calm	6	91·5	80·4	77	......	0·00	— 0·69
Karwar	29·788	ENE	6	87·3	76·5	76	0·04	0·04	— 1·39
Mangalore	29·793	E	7	85·9	74·4	87	0·07	1·53	+ 0·13
Calicut	29·839	SE	3	83·2	73·2	97	3·50	4·14	+ 3·23
Cochin	29·820	S	L	83·7	74·7	91	1·09	1·25	— 0·21
Bangalore	29·840	SW	11	82·3	65·3	92	0·16	0·00	— 0·39
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·707	W	8	100·4	80·1	44	......	0·06	— 0·10
Masulipatam	29·658	NW	G	106·7	83·5	60	......	0·00	— 0·17
Bellary	29·755	WSW	19	97·0	75·2	73	......	0·00	— 0·14
Cuddapa	29·739	NW	G	104·2	82·9	56	......	0·00	— 0·22
Madras	29·711	W	3	100·5	81·0	57	......	0·00	— 0·14
Coimbatore	29·829	SW	3	86·4	71·1	98	......	3·16	— 0·06
Trichinopoly	29·790	C	5	96·1	78·3	63	......	0·00	— 0·12
Nagapatam	29·755	W	8	102·2	81·0	59	......	0·00	— 0·08
Colombo	29·818	SSW	9	86·0	79·0	83	0·20	0·28	— 0·44

In column Wind, " Rate per hours "L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen over nearly the whole area the fall having been brisk in Gujarat and at Saugor, Goa, Karwar and Bellary. The barometer is still from ·02 to ·09 of an inch above normal.

Winds continue to be south-westerly to north-westerly and the force has been fresh to strong in Lower Sind and Gujarat and at Neemuch and over the Deccan.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—Maximum 5° to 12° in excess in Berar, Central India, the Central and United Provinces and Rajputana, and at Bangalore; and the minimum 5° to 8° in defect at Neemuch and Khandwa and 5° in excess at Cawnpore. The maximum varied from 111° at Jacobabad to 83° at Calicut and the minimum from 89° at Cawnpore to 65° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in many places.

Rain.—Calicut reports 3·50, Cochin 1·09 and Lahore Sirsa, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Bombay, Ratnagiri Karwar, Coimbatore and Colombo light showers.

Weather.—Winds are cyclonic on the Malabar Coast and the sea is reported to be rough at Cochin and rising at Calicut. Weather is hence suspicious and unsettled on and off the Malabar Coast. Weather is favourable for local showers along the West Coast from Cochin to Bombay.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 1st June 1904.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ......inches	29·759
Temperature of the air ......degrees	85·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·8
Dew Point	76·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·738
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	2·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ......degrees	90·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	82·3
General-Directions of Wind.*	...WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours miles*	2·06
Fall of Rain	0·05
Total fall during month	0·05
" year	0·14
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 2nd June ...	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—JUNE 1ST.

10 p.m.	83.7

THURSDAY.—JUNE 2ND.

6 a.m.	83·3
10 a.m.	88·0
2 p.m.	89·3
4 p.m.	89·1

Four little creatures from Madagascar have just been removed from the tree-tops of that island to the monkey-house at the Zoo, where they will be known by the somewhat elongated name of "Smith's dwarf lemurs" to the general public, and to the more skilled as 'Microcebus smitbii.' They represent the minimum or thereabouts in point of size to which the ghostly nocturnal lemurs can descend. Their large staring eyes like those of a somnambulist betray a fondness for stalking in darkness, the risk of any stumbling being provided against by the long and alert-looking ears which are so frequent a feature of beasts that love the night. In Madagascar these mouse lemurs run like squirrels over the topmost branches of trees, and are therefore hard to observe and study. Like squirrels, too, they build a nest for their young ones in a fork. In captivity they are not interesting, because they have no "habits" to speak of; they are merely nice little soft balls of fur—but, it must be recollected, with sharp teeth.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Phœnicia, 2018 tons Captain A W Sillie, sailed yesterday for Amsterdam and Calais with a general cargo.

THE Hired Transport Sarethia Captain Phillips, sailed yesterday for Berbera empty.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Furdit, 3,831 tons. Captain W J Cribbin, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in baltast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sangola, 2318 tons, Captain W H Jacobs, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and coast ports, with a general cargo and 1 deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Katoria, 663 tons, Captain E G Smith, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Constanland Mr J Graham, Mr Wyndeham, 3 natives and 80 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kerbella, 1458 tons, Captain H J Brooks, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a genreal cargo. 81 cases opium 8 horses and Miss Husey and 51 deck passengers.

STORM WARNING.

The following telegram has been received yesterday by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla.

"Storm signal, weather disturbed South East Arabian Sea with winds from cyclonic directions and rising sea. Will telegraph again later."

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Pomone	Comdr Jones		Royal Indian
H M S Perseus	Capt M R Hill		Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast	Lt Comdr H C Somerville		Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge	De Berry	31-5	R I Marine
R I M S Mayo	Lt-Comdr Gr Gardner		R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence	Lt Comdr Rowsell		R I Marine
R I M S Investigator	Comdr T H Heming		Survey steamer
Torpedo Boat Baluchi		—	—
Do Kareo		—	—
Do Pathan		—	—

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.— JUNE 2.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Deutschland bq	788	Nacoda			The Captain
Fazul Karim	636	Nacoda			G Muthwani
Palitana	1934	Lemarchand			M M & Co
Jelunga	381	Windebank			M M & Co
Hazara	1336	McClelland			M M & Co
Ormidale	2·05	Hamilton			W & A G & Co
Avoca	3410	Lowe			M M & Co
Canara	1218	Carey			M M & Co
Shahnoor	2198	Davison			E Tajbhoy
Rarce	3631	Corran	Calcutta, &c		T Morrison & Co
Alavia	2973	Peel			E Tajbhoy
Akbar	1440	Baldwin			H C Joosub
Orista	3525	Fry			M M & Co
Urlana	3381	Thomson			M M & Co
Sofala	3126	Stepherd	Calcutta &c		M M & Co
Sirdbana	2064	Robinson			M M & Co
Sirsa	1675	Abbott	Calcutta		M M & Co
Aratoon Apcar	2931	Fey			The Bombay Co
Secundra	1675	Babb			M M & Co
Kalitia		Tait		1	W & A Graham & Co
Mozaffari	1297	Maloney	Aden	5-6	B & P S N Co
Muttra	2385	Alexandor			M M & Co
Hindu	3169	Stowe		1	M M & Co
Alongside M.					
India	2291	Forbes			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
B	Rthello	3327	Bradley	Karachi	7-6	F M & Co
C	Itaura	3363	Kindall	Calcutta &c.	4-6	K Nixon & Co
D	City of Madrid	3135	Greenhorn	Karachi	9-6	K Nixon & Co
H	Norcpol	2728	Soltz	Havre	4-6	K Nixon & Co
	Surada		Honwood	Berbera	4-6	Transport
N	Somali	1623	Valkerse	Zanzibar	4-6	A Strandes
O	Kilbrennan	2332	Wilson	Hull	4-3	W & A G & Co
P	Canada Cape	2791	Symms	Dunkirk	2-6	K N & Co
Q	Enterpe	2·98	Gibson	Dunkirk	9-6	Ralli Bros Captain

HARBOUR WALL P. DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Sabarmati	524	Esmail	Mormugoa	2-6	Shpd & Co
Kaveri	553	Alunad	Bhowaagar	4-6	Shpd & Co
30 Tonerone.					
Mahanodi	547	Hossein	Karachi	6-6	Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Kirklee	2275	Dermody			F M & Co
2	Olympia	3232	Osborne	Liverpool	14-6	W & A G & Co
4	Djibouti	2070	Cecaldi	Havre	4-6	J Mckintosh & Co
5	Peninsular	1919	Cubitt	Aden	4-6	P & O Co
6	Wyneric	3261	Niven	Antwerp	4-6	T M & Co
7	Sud	1605	Millsich	Trieste	9-6	A L S N Co
8	Itapcora	2124	Ledalie	Zanzibar &c	4-6	M M & Co
9	Farenfels	3575	Dadrichsen	Karachi	4-6	Glade & Co
10	Malta	3900	Daniel	London	12-6	P & O Co
12	Caledonia	3529	Tocque	London	11-6	P & O Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Ikhona	3383	Wilsher	Calcutta	4-6	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
2	Kerbella s	Brooks	Bushire, 18

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Mary Jose (bge)	Brinck	Sydney
	Woodbridge s	Evans	Belfast
	Afghan Prince s	Campbell	Amsterdam
	Nairung s	Sandilands	Calcutta
	Katoria s	Smith	Persian Gulf
	Sangola s	Jacobs	Calcutta, &c
	Ville de La Ciotat s	Fiasolni	Australia, &c
	Phoenicia s	Sill	Amsterdam
	Sarethia Transpo	Phillips	Berbera
	Furdit s	Crebbin	Calcutta

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Secundra, for Calcutta &c
" Itanrai for Calcutta, &c

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May	Names.	Tons.	From
29	Hochheimer	1810	Chittagong
29	Shirala	3355	Mauritius
29	Maharaja	1046	Rangoon
30	Haidari	1563	Karachi
30	Workman	3981	Liverpool
30	Gymeric	2988	Madras
30	Sutherland	2377	Pamban
30	Vauxhall Bridge	2178	Colombo
30	Butimba	1677	Rangoon
30	Persia	2331	Liverpool

DEPARTURES.

May	Names.	Tons.	For
30	Umlazi	1133	Cape Ports
30	Bihara	1932	Rangoon
30	Valetta	2918	Bombay
30	Floricau	2410	Madras
30	Onipenta	3420	Bombay
30	Dongola	1823	Port Said F O
30	Ferozia	19.0	Singapore

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B S N Co's s s Manora left Aden at 9·5 p.m. to-day.

ADEN, JUNE 2.

The P and O Company's s s Persia with the homeward Mails of the 28 ultimo arrived here at 4 a. m. to-day (Thursday).

SUEZ, JUNE 2.

The P and O Company's s s Egypt with the outward Mails of the 27 ultimo left here at 12 a. m. to-day (Thursday).

The Floria and Rubattino S N Co's s s D Balduino from Bombay has arrived at Genoa on the 2nd instant at daylight.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—100 bales wool J Karra; 5 bales cotton G Tejpal and Co; 64 bales wool D Khimjee; 895 cwts myrabollams A Khimjee; 105 bales wool D Nagjee; 170 bales cotton Goacum and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Malta s—1910 cwts myrabollams A Khimjee; 796 cwts myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey; 6000 cwts mussoor Ralli Brothers; Peninsular s—3 1-2 cwts ivory K N Meanse.

Caledonia s—100 cwts deer horns J M Rahimtoola.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—60 cwts poppyseed John Fachiri

Kilbrennan s—50 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 6000 cwts cotton seed and 1950 cwts myrabollams Waghjee Bechar 235 cwts myrabollams Jethabhoy.

FOR HAMBURG.

Barenfels s 165 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton Ralli Brothers 137 cwts olibanum M J Joomabhoy and Co; 150 cwts guns Coutts and Co

FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonia s—2000 cwts gum F Fischer and Co

FOR DUNKIRK.

Enterpe s—1028 bales cotton Ralli Brothers
Djibouti s—110 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co

FOR ODESSA.

Sud s—200 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—1980 cwts linseed 990 cwts poppyseed and 11880 cwts gingellyseed John Fachiri
Nordpol s—150 bales cotton and 4017 cwts linseed Ralli Bros

FOR ANTWERP.

Wyneric s—7700 cwts poppysed Volkart Bros 863 cwts gingellyseed Tata and Co

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia s—50 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 110 cotton Ewart Latham and Co
Nordpol s—125 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

FOR HAVRE.

Nordpol s—340 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers
Djibouti s—2000 cwts rapeseed N Khairaz and Co; 1003 cwts linseed Volkart Brothers

FOR TRIESTE.

Sud s—1000 cwts gingellyseed John Fachiri; 440 bales cotton Glade and Co; 440 bales cotton Ralli Brothers 275 cwts olibanum M J Joomabhoy and Co; 220 bales cotton Gill and Co; 201 cwts myrabollams Hugo Schwes and Co

FOR VENICE.

Sud s—140 bales cotton Gill and Co; 35 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE

Sud s—404 cwts gingellyseed A Blascheck and Co

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WE MAKE OUR GOODS PRIMARILY WITH
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TWEEDS, GREATCOAT CLOTHS
BROADCLOTHS, SOCKS,
PUTTIES, JERSEYS,
NUMDAH, CARDIGANS,
BERLIN WOOL, BALACLAVAS,
LOHIS, SWEATERS,
TRAVELLING RUGS, GLOVES,
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"ANYTHING MADE OF WOOL."

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The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1904.

UGANDA AND ITS PROSPECTS.

THE attractions of service in Uganda, and of that country to the traveller, render any contribution to its literature more than ordinarily acceptable to the general reader. An anonymous writer in "Blackwood" gives a vivid account of a trip he recently made up the Uganda Railway and across Lake Victoria Nyanza. Indian coolies made themselves conspicuous from the very first. Up and down among them, he tells us, stalked tall black-bearded Sikh police, contemptuously superior to the rabble, but cuffing vigorously any individual who seemed disposed to give trouble. The station-masters are all Indians. The railway was built by Indian labour, and now most of the subordinate posts are held by Indians. In many quarters we learn they are not liked. They are said to occupy many posts that could be held by Englishmen ; they carried disease among the natives and are alleged to have done much to deteriorate them physically and morally. However, the Indians work for very low wages, are very submissive, do not drink and are well educated in book-learning. Many a foreman of a gang is said to be a Bachelor of Arts of an Indian University—a statement which may or may not be true. In proof of his statement, the writer says that they delight in using the longest words and sentences and will do nothing except by rule and regulation. It is possible to be stupid without being a B. A. If you wish a slight alteration in a ticket or a way-bill, you will never get a station-master to make it, he will write to head-quarters and an answer may come in a fortnight or so. When you say you must go by the next train, he says he is very sorry, shrugs his shoulders and suggests you should buy a new ticket. We should have liked the writer to stop here ; but no, he must go further and adds : "Every one knows the story of the station-master who wired to head-quarters 'Lion dancing on platform ; please wire instructions'". That story, a tiger being substituted for a lion is an old Indian narrative. To try and fit it into Uganda surroundings was a mistake, and if the writer finds readers discount his veracity in the remainder of his article, he has only himself to blame. That story and the B. A. Mukadam of coolies come in much too close proximity.

Nairobi, where the land begins to rise, consists of the railway sheds, rows of uniform iron bungalows for railway employes, a street of wooden offices and stores, the bungalows of the Government and railway officials and the native and Indian quarters. On the road the traveller will pass Kikuyu scantily clad, with ears bored and twisted ; Masai warriors with spears and swords ; Indian coolies with flowing turbans ; fat Indian traders with round caps and collarless shirts, subalterns of the African Rifles with fox-terriers at their heels, master and dog spruce and neat, ladies in sun-helmets, sportsmen just in from the plains, dusty and tattered, with beards of several days' growth, and followed by a troop of porters carrying tents, chop-boxes, and gun-cases. Nairobi has its cricket ground, its race-course, but lions can be heard roaring just outside it and natives have to be ordered to come in with at least a loin cloth lest they should shock the lions on the way home we presume. We should have welcomed more of the Indian and the manner in which he is treated in Uganda, but that we shudder sometimes at the way in which the writer refers to him. He does not seem to have made any special study of our countrymen, though he expresses himself interested in their iron bungalows and huts on the grassy hill-sides and in batches of coolies whom he saw preparing for return home to the East. The section of the line which runs on the Mau escarpment winds upwards between walls of clinging forest, every now and then crossing a deep ravine, with a deep stream cascading under an arch of soft foliage. The line rises to 8,300 feet on the Mau Escarpment, but this part of the line is not yet quite finished and everywhere the traveller passes diversions made to ease a steep gradient or curve, and near the line is a little settlement of tents and tin shanties where the engineer and coolies live and a little village of bush huts thrown up by the Kikuyu who have been brought up the line to work. The readiness of these people to work even away from home is said to be solving the difficulty hitherto felt of obtaining unskilled labour which led to the importation of so many Indian coolies. The same reason may account in the near future for the entire discontinuance of their importation. If they were permitted to be carried into South Africa there would be no reason for regret, but it appears as if Uganda will not for long furnish an outlet for over-populated India.

We get an instructive account of the lake and its approach from the rail. The line runs down to a wharf alongside which the steamer waits, as it will in Bombay when the Port Trust has completed its programme. Port Florence, where embarkation takes place, consists of the station, a few wooden Indian stores, and a few bungalows on the hill above the station. On the shore is a ship just ready for launching. But the only striking feature we learn is the native market. A large circle of women squat together, chattering, screaming, smoking long wood and clay pipes and selling bananas and sweet potatoes. Inside the circle a jostle of men carrying knokerries, swagger about, some with heads shaved, others with feathers in the matted hair, ears tricked out with beads or sticks through the lobe and feathers in the ends of the sticks. Mingled with the natives were the coast boys in white clothes and red fezzes and Indians in gaudy shirts. From all sides a babel of chatter, laughter, taunts and abuse. The scene presents itself before the imagination vividly and seems to indicate that in one thing at all events, the people of coloured races resemble one another in their capacity for making a noise, Several graphic pictures of the kind are presented to us by the writer, a gentleman with a ready pen as well as an observant eye. His observations are not without value to the prospective settler in the country. He is convinced that the climate of Uganda is not good for white settlers, though the richness of the soil is sure to lead to the growth of large plantations worked by native labour, as soon as the question of cheap and easy transport is settled by the reduction of freights on steamer and railway. At present, it appears it is found that these rates are too high to allow of experiments in planting. Intelligent native labour is plentiful, from which the planter could draw not only his hand labourers but also his overseers and subordinate managers, who would be proof against the climatic diseases that would strike down a European. Uganda then is to be a little India, with similar conditions to those which prevail here and which render necessary the periodical trips home so fatal to the cheap direction of commercial enterprise.

VOLUNTEERS OR CONSCRIPTS?

THE Royal Commission is an admirable institution. The hackneyed description, that it is a device for comfortably shelving a troublesome subject, may be, perhaps, once more repeated with advantage. Though the Royal Commission may strive to alarm us with its recommendations, we know that is only "Pretty Fanny's way" and that she never expects to be taken seriously. The Royal Commission on the Militia and Volunteers seems to be no exception to the rule. The members of this body in the report which has just been published at Home suggest extensive reforms in regard to the auxiliary forces. They do not venture to recommend the adoption of conscription outright. In the present mood of the British people that would be too much of a good thing ; but they declare their conviction that adequate home defence is only obtainable by training all able-bodied men to arms. A fortnight before that announcement was made, the public at home were made aware that Government proposed to largely reduce the auxiliary forces and introduce changes which would unquestionably lead to proposals for conscription. The protest which was at once raised in many quarters was loud enough to be heard even amid the intemperate din created by the Government's Liquor License Bill. Mr. Arnold Forster was, therefore, compelled to declare in the House of Commons on Wednesday night that no change would be made in the composition of the army and auxiliaries until the outlines of the Government's scheme were submitted to Parliament. It seems as safe as any prophecy may be to predict that if the scheme contemplates anything which may be labelled "Conscription" or may be regarded as preliminary to compulsory military service the Government's last shred of popularity will be exhausted. Mr. Chamberlain tells us that it is now almost so ; and it requires much less than conscription to complete the exhaustion. But the prospect of compulsory military service in Great Britain need not unduly excite us. The British elector has not yet abandoned his faith in the value of a volunteer force for home defence ; and he is in good company in believing that one volunteer is worth three or more pressed men.

There is need for reform in regard to the auxiliaries, but it is reform on the lines of better equipment and more sympathetic treatment than they now receive. When the suggestion of conscription and the rumours of Government's intentions got abroad, a home paper set itself to ascertain the opinions of three hundred senior officers on the point of how home defence ought to be provided for. The result of the census was highly instructive. Half the three hundred officers plumped for the proper organization of the present auxiliary forces ; sixty-one favoured national cadet training ; twenty-nine advocated compulsory volunteering, and fifty voted for balloted service. Only ten ventured to favour unqualified conscription. The figures show a majority of 211 for voluntary against eighty-nine for some form of obligatory service. The weight of expert opinion may, therefore, be considered to support the national sentiment on the question. Major-General Sir Alfred Turner, who until recently held the post of Inspector-General of the Auxiliary Forces, declares that though conscription is good in the abstract, it is not necessary and is impossible in England. "Therefore," he sagely adds, "we must go on with what we have, and perfect that material." Moreover, he declares, that a modified conscription, that is compulsory service for home defence is not necessary if the auxiliary forces are encouraged, treated properly and if there is a continuity of system. This, he adds, is the opinion of the German Staff with whose officers he has discussed the subject. In their view the British auxiliary system, provided justice be done to it, is admirable for home defence behind the Navy. Instead of the auxiliary army being reduced it should be as large as can be obtained. The experience of the South African War in regard to the number of men available in an emergency seems to be in danger of slipping the minds of those in authority. Sir Alfred Turner refers to this and reminds us of Frederick the Great's declaration that he could make a soldier in four months. It should be obvious that if a man can drill and shoot and is amenable to discipline, nothing more is needed. Sir Alfred urges that the auxiliary forces should have a separate administration, and money must be spent to perfect the force and to secure officers. The volunteers represent the patriotism of the nation and that is too valuable an asset for England to be destroyed in favour of a sullen support of a burdensome military system foreign to her traditions.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

THE temporary increase in the general mortality of the city of Bombay noticed a week ago has given place to a much improved state of affairs this week. The excessive mortality from diseases of the respiratory organs was not maintained during the past seven days and in various ways the city's health underwent a change for the better. The total mortality of the past seven days amounted to 578 deaths, as compared with 686 a week ago. There was thus another decrease of over 100 in the number of deaths. The death-rate amounted to 38·73 per thousand per annum as against 45·96 a week ago ; so that the decrease was over seven. Last year in the corresponding week there were 690 deaths, this figure being 112 in excess of that recorded last week, and the decline as compared with the average is nearly 300 deaths. Plague is now rapidly diminishing. Each day brings a reduced death-roll and there is every reason to hope that before hot weather conditions have come to an end this year, the plague epidemic will have completely lost its virulence. Last week there were 109 plague deaths as compared with 160 a week ago, the decrease thus being 51. Since the tendency to abatement began, in no single weekly period has an increase occurred. Last year in the corresponding week, the plague mortality amounted to 186 and the mean total is 163. Only in two districts, Mandvi and Worli, did the death-roll run into two figures and in both those areas there were only ten deaths. Upper Colaba the Southern district of the Fort, Chaupati and First Nagpada were free last week. The whole of A Ward, which includes the districts of Upper Colaba, Middle and Lower Colaba, the Fort, and the Esplanade, only recorded a total of four deaths, a fact which seems to foreshadow complete freedom from plague in that part of the city in a short time. Small-pox is not abnormally virulent and measles has practically disappeared. Fevers also remain in abeyance, and another satisfactory feature of the city's health is that respiratory diseases have declined again. This cause of mortality still however accounts for more deaths than was the case last week. The healthiest districts of the city last week, taking into account all causes of mortality, were Upper Colaba and the Fort, First Nagpada where the death rate amounted to only 4·9 per thousand per annum ; Sion, and Mahaluxmi. There was one death in the European community, the death rate being 4·23. The birth rate remains higher than usual.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor of Bombay, has accepted the resignation of the Honourable Mr. S. Rebsch of his office as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor of Bombay, has been pleased to nominate Mr. Edward Giles, M.A., C.I.E., to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

HIS Excellency Lord Kitchener entertained at dinner on Tuesday between twenty and thirty officers who were in South Africa when peace was proclaimed.

CAPTAIN H. M. MOORE, Resident Surgeon, St. George's Hospital, was reported to be slightly better last night.

IN the case of Mr. A. J Harrison against the Cawnpore Municipality for wrongful arrest the plaintiff has been awarded Rs. 2,500 damages and costs against the Municipality.

IT is possible the rates for baggage and goods on the Kalka-Simla Railway may be revised, though they do not compare unfavourably with those on the Darjeeling line, the capital expenditure on which was comparatively small.

MR. S. M. FRASER, C. I. E., takes over charge of the Deputy Secretaryship in the Foreign Department from Mr. Claude Hill, C. I. E., this week.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 31st May was 578, giving a death-rate of 38 73 per annum per thousand as against 46·23 the corresponding period of last year, and 56·49 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 37 died from fevers ; 109, plague ; 16, small-pox ; 1, measles ; 0, cholera ; 1, leprosy ; 49, phthisis ; 37, diseases of the nervous system ; 123, affections of the respiratory organs ; 23, diarrhœa ; 14, dysentery ; 28, still-born ; 71, old age and debility ; 7, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 18 ; Brahmin, 23 ; Lingaet, 2 ; Bhattia, 7 ; Hindu of other caste, 279 ; Hindu low caste, 60 ; Musalman, 137 ; Parsee, 31 ; Jew, 2 ; Native Christian, 19 ; Eurasian, 4 ; European, 1 ; The total number of births was 327 as against 285 the corresponding period of last year, and 233 the average over the past five years.

A LADY, writing from Western-super-Mare, records in the "Standard" a strange movement of rooks there, similar to one recently recorded in Hampshire, and gives some reasons which will induce rooks to desert a rookery and quit a neighbourhood. "As rooks feed on grain, if arable land is turned into pasture land they will soon vanish ; they will also desert their trees if any are cut down or if a dead bird or a dead cat is put in a nest.

A SINHALESE newspaper published in Colombo is tired of the paucity of news about the war, and so, to regale its readers, manufactures some, of which the following, a translation by the local "Times," is a specimen :—"The Sultan was communicated with regarding the approaching conflict, and, being a great friend of the Japanese monarch, he sent a specially trained company of swordsmen, each of whom, with a sword in his hand, is shot away from the mouth of a gun at the enemy as ordinary sharpnel. On arrival among the enemy he makes short work of them by his sword play. These swordsmen are now fighting for Japan and gaining victories." No wonder Kin-chow and Nan-shan fell !"

TELEGRAMS to the Australian papers state :—Reports are more persistent at St. Petersburg of an approaching alliance between Russia, Germany and Austria. The support of Germany is desired by Russia when the Far East settlement is necessary. The Russians have heavily mined the land approaches to Port Arthur. Preparations for the despatch of the Baltic Fleet are proceeding vigorously. The fleet leaves in two divisions on different routes for a secret rendezvous. The Russian military authorities assert that the Japanese are trying to drive General Kuropatkin's army into Mongolia where the Chinese forces will be able to attack it without a breach of neutrality. Russia is terribly uneasy as to the safety of the railway, and 25,000 troops are guarding 1,400 miles. The "Times" military expert calculates that it will take 37 days for the transport of one army corps to Mukden, and says it will be September before the other two can arrive. General Kuropatkin says the Japanese will be unable to reach Mukden before the end of June, when 250,000 Russians will be ready. General Kuropatkin wishes to abandon Port Arthur and retire wholly to Harbin, but Admiral Alexeieff insists that Port Arthur is impregnable, and the Tsar is encouraged to support Alexeieff. It is reported at Tientsin that 70,000 Russians are marching to the relief of Port Arthur, compelling the Japanese to accelerate the assault. Korea has annulled all treaties and agreements with Russia.

AN ECCENTRIC PEER.

THE LAST OF THE POSTING MEN.

FROM thirty to forty years ago the vagaries of the then Duke of Portland were the chief centre of interest to the dwellers in that lovely piece of country known as "The Dukeries." This tract of land comprises the greater portion of Sherwood Forest, famous in the annals of Robin Hood Every oak and every glade has its own story, and in the centre lie the noble Abbey and Park of Welbeck, the chief English residence of the Duke of Portland. The name of the last of the Postin Men may be fitly given to the late representative of the family, who always posted with his own horses when he travelled, and never was in a railway train in his life. It is well-known that for many years the late Duke cut himself off from society, and was not to be seen even by his most intimate friends of former days. In his younger days he was, like his brother, a keen sportsman, fearless riding being one of his accomplishments. And at Serlby Hall, the seat of Lord Galway, was long preserved a huge gate which it was said the Duke and his friend the late Viscount Galway had jumped for a lark one day when the hounds had met at Serlby. Time is apt to play tricks with one's memory, and it is not well to make assertions too confidently, writes Mr. W. G. Mackenzie in the "Pall Mall Gazette", but thirty-five years ago, if my memory does not play me false, the height of the gate was stated to be nearly, if not quite, six feet.

The story of the well-known tunnels is that when the Duke first began to retire from the public gaze he attempted to close all the right-of-way paths over Welbeck Park. This, of course, brought him into conflict with the public authorities. But the Duke squared matters by replacing the old paths by underground tunnels, and keeping them properly lighted. This, being a wealthy man, he could do; and being a practical man he did. The tunnels were lighted in day by skylight and at night by gas. Many a time have I walked, ridden, and driven through them and always on winter afternoons the lamplighter was to be met at his work about three o'clock. The lodge houses all over the estate were built on one model, and their kitchens and offices were all underground lighted by the funny round skylight. The sight of a house of living-rooms only, without a kitchen or outhouses, gave one at first a queer feeling, much as a motor-car does nowadays : a brougham flying along without a horse ! These cottages were all built of hewn stone ; and a party being driven through the Dukeries were informed by their jarvey that "all the kitchens and washouses was underground, also the pigstyes, and each stone cost 'arf-a-crown.' It was also said that there was an underground picture-gallery and an underground church ; but of them I have no personal knowledge.

THE DUKES'S STRATAGEM.

The Duke not wishing to be seen, it followed, as a matter of course, that all the people around would give their ears to see him. Many were the stratagems employed to get a glimpse of the recluse : but I never heard of any succeeding. A curious thing was that he would go about freely among his workmen : but it was said that he had the strongest possible aversion to any one dressed as a gentleman. I was considered an uncommonly lucky young fellow because I saw him twice. Both times it was quite by chance. One worthy chemist in Worksop persuaded a bricklayer to lend him his cloths one day—for a consideration. The poor fellow mislaid bricks the whole day, the butt of his companions, and never saw the Duke after all ! I wonder if such a trick could be played in these trade union days ? It was a very wet June, and the farmers were in despair about their hay. I was driving with a friend one day when we were met by an employee on the Welback estate who told us that the old Duke would have his hay in, rain or no rain, that he had ordered out the traction engine and the waggons, and that he was going to see the hay carried himself. Sure enough, a few miles further on, we met the engine with four waggons behind, and in the last was seated the Duke in a high hat, a long cape, and between his knees was an enormous umbrella. It was said to be the original gingham which the original Bentinck had brought over from Holland with William III.

LORD HENRY BENTINCK.

There was a strong family likeness between the Duke and his brother Lord Henry Bentinck, whom I had been accustomed to see some years before, when a boy at school at Lincoln. On Sundays we used to go to church at St. Ann's, a pretty little church on Lindum-terrace, built by Canon Sibthorp, of whom I may relate a most touching story. Ordained in the Church of England, he went once to Rome : returned again to his Mother Church : and once more reverted to Rome. In his old age a young English clergyman sought his counsel as to whether he should not join the Romish Church : he was in want of a haven. "You'll find it but a muddy haven, my poor young friend," was the pathetic reply.

In my schooldays Lord Henry Bentinck was Master of the Blankney, and in the hunting season he always made his headquarters at the White Hart Hotel in Lincoln. On Sundays he frequently went for a walk in the Greetwell fields, and we used to meet him. We boys were terribly afraid of him. He had a hard but not unkindly face, walked with a slight stoop—as did his brother the Duke—and whenever I saw him he wore a very tall white hat with long beaver silk. We were told it was called a "deerstalker." Lord Henry was credited with an inveterate dislike to women and parsons, and many were the stories told of his squabbles with landladies and his language to parsons in the hunting field.

I well remember the circumstances of Lord Henry Bentinck's death. My father was in residence as Sub-Dean of Lincoln. During the day Lord Henry had had a shooting party and some of us had seen them driving home in the afternoon. About eight o'clock in the evening we were startled by great Tom beginning to toll, and almost at the same moment the verger sent in word that Lord Henry was dead. Leaving the younger members of his party to amuse themselves he had gone to his room to rest before dinner, had lain down to sleep and passed quietly away.

THE GREENDALE OAK.

But to go back to Welbeck. The Greendale Oak is one of the historic remains of the ancient Sherwood. Forest I was saying once to old Sir Thomas White of Wallingwells—a rugged old oak he was himself and a grand specimen of the old-time Yorkshire squire that the Duke of Portland had once driven a four in hand through this old tree. I've done better than that : I've driven a tandem through it said the old man. A few days later after a day's fishing at Norton Cuckney I determined to brave the old Duke's wrath and return to Worksop through the park, having a look on my way at the Greendale Oak the whereabouts of which had been described to me by my sporting parson friend. I soon found the tree, a grand old wreck, a great archway with one living branch straggling out from the top. Having walked round and, of course, through it, I set myself to find the entrance to the tunnel of whose position I had only a vague idea. In the course of my wanderings I came right upon the Duke taking a solitary walk. When it is constantly impressed upon one that a certain person is not only an ogre, but powerful and malicious as well, most people, I fancy, would feel some palpitation on coming face to face with the ogre in his own den. I confess to a certain trepidation, but I was not molested ; I was not even noticed. The old man evidently had something better to think about. Other people did not always escape so easily. An indignant stranger once told a Worksop man that he was going to complain to the Duke of the language used by one of his Grace's servants while he was walking in the park. Asked what the servant was like the indignant stranger described the Duke !

He was a good landlord and a generous patron ; but he was eccentric in his munificence. A parson once appealed to him for help to build schools, as he had a poor parish and a poor neighbourhood. He was told to build schools and send the account to the Duke. He did so, and the amount was paid. A brother cleric made a similar application and received a similar reply. But this man was a fussy fool.

(Concluded on page 6.)

JAPANESE HALTED.

RUSSIAN RETREAT ON PORT ARTHUR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, JUNE 2.

General Kuropatkin reports that after the engagement on the 30th ultimo, the Japanese halted two and a half miles from Wafengkau Station and entrenched themselves.

The Russian losses, so far as is ascertained, are forty.

There has been no continuation of the Japanese advance from Saimatse.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 2.

A special, cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent dated London the 1st June says that the "Times" correspondent using wireless telegraphy states that the second Russian position is weak and that the Russians must retire on the final defences of Port Arthur.

The illusory belief that Nanshan was impregnable makes the Press incredulous about the strength of Port Arthur.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

Parliament and the Agreement.

THE QUESTION OF MUSCAT.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The Commons to-night unanimously read a second time the Bill ratifying the Anglo-French Agreement.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons speaking on the Anglo-French Agreement incidentally referred to the use of the French flag at Muscat and said it was quite true that last year a very difficult question arose between France and ourselves, but that question had now been referred to the Hague Tribunal.

Mr. Balfour in the Commons last night was replying to remarks made by Sir Charles Dilke in reference to the misuse of the French flag to cover the trade in arms and slaves.

Mr. Balfour said that the matter to which he himself referred had hitherto not been mentioned in the Press or made a matter of public discussion.

In last night's debate in the Commons on the Anglo-French Agreement, apart from isolated criticisms, there was a general consensus of opinion markedly favorable to the results.

BRITISH ARMY REFORM.

The Government's Scheme.

STATEMENT BY MR. ARNOLD FORSTER.

Mr. Arnold Forster in the House of Commons said there would be no change in the organisation and composition of the Army until the outline of the whole of the Government's scheme was submitted to the House. This, he said, applied to the Auxiliaries also.

THE ATTACK ON COUNT LAMSDORFF.

A Political Episode.

Prince Dolgorouki is a Panslavist strongly opposed to Count Lamsdorff's pacific policy. He is believed to be insane.

[Prince Dolgorouki belongs to a family which is inordinately proud of its Muscovite descent. Prince Peter Dolgorouki who was formerly Russian Ambassador in Paris bluntly reminded the Tsar Nicholas of this fact, a few years ago. As Ambassador this Dolgorouki offended the Emperor, and was ordered to return. Instead of doing so the Prince replied that his ancestors were Grand Dukes of Moscow when those of his Majesty were not even Dukes of Holstein-Goltorgo, and that he would not accept the recall.]

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

Rain interferes with play,

All the cricket matches during the past week have been drawn owing to the rain.

LATER

Sussex beat Somerset by ten wickets.

Lancashire beat Kent by an innings and 128 runs

Cambridge University beat London County by an innings and 36 runs.

The following matches were drawn:—

Middlesex v Gloucester.

Notts v Essex.

Leicester v Surrey,

Derbyshire v Yorkshire.

LORD CURZON AT HOME.

Freedom of London and Derby.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

The Corporation of London has decided to confer the Freedom of the City on Lord Curzon in recognition of the ability and zeal with which he has discharged the duties of Viceroy of India.

The Corporation of Derby has decided to present the Freedom of the City to Lord Curzon.

[Kedleston, whence Lord Curzon takes his title is near Derby and is the residence of his father, Lord Scarsdale.]

THE TROUBLE AT TANGIER.

American Squadron Assembled.

There are now seven American warships at Tangier.

SIR HENRY IRVING.

Preparing to Retire.

Sir Henry Irving speaking at Manchester intimated his intention to retire from the stage in two years time on the completion of fifty years' acting.

RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA.

A YEAR'S RESULT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 2.

The administration report of Railways for the year 1903 has been just issued under the signature of Mr. C. W. Hodson, Offg. Secretary, in the Railway Department. A marked improvement has taken place in the general arrangement of the report with the result that without sacrifice of its usefulness, its size has been reduced as compared with that of last year by no less than 106 pages. At the close of the year 26,955 miles of railway of all gauges were opened for traffic, of which 1,029 miles were opened during the year, in addition to these there were 2,451 miles under construction and this number had been further increased by the end of April to 3,122 miles of line under construction or sanctioned for commencement.

The total capital expenditure at the end of the calendar year on open lines amounted (11·65 crores of which represent capital outlay during the year) to 335 1-2 crores of rupees as might be expected from improved prosperity of the country generally as evinced by the financial statement presented to the Council in March last. A marked development in traffic has taken place with an addition of only 3·68 per cent. to open mileage. The gross earnings exceeded those of previous year by 208 lakhs of rupees or by 6·15 per cent. This additional sum was earned at an additional cost of only 2·43 per cent with the result that the net earnings were greater than in 1902 by 167 1-2 lakhs of Rupees or by 9·72 per cent. The percentage of working expenses fell from 49·24 to 47.52 per cent and the percentage on capital outlay rose from 4·92 per cent to 5·52 per cent.

The increase in passenger traffic was very marked. The number of passengers carried having increased from 196·5 millions to 210 millions during the year. The tonnage of goods carried rose from 45·5 millions to 47·6 million tons. Of the large increase of 208 lakhs in gross earnings 73·7 lakhs were realized from the N. W. Railway; 35 lakhs from the G. I. P. Railway ; 22 lakhs from the E. I. Railway; 18 lakhs from the South Indian Railway; 17 lakhs from the Bengal and North-Western Railway ; 13 lakhs from the Bengal Nagpur Railway and 12 lakhs from the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The only line in which there was a heavy decline was the Rajputana-Malwa Railway on which the gross earnings fell by 31 lakhs.

Of the principal commodities carried, grain and pulse head the list with earnings amounting to 527·7 lakhs. Cotton, raw and manufactured, follows next with earnings of 249 lakhs ; coal earned 230 lakhs ; oil seeds 196 lakhs ; sugar 108 lakhs and salt 99 lakhs. The earnings from these six commodities contributed 67 per cent of the entire gross earnings derived from the traffic carried for the public. The tonnage of coal carried amounted to 8 1-2 million tons or an increase of half a million tons during the year. The railways consumed 2·2 million tons of Indian coal being an increase of 111,897 tons, while the consumption of foreign coal fell to 17,696 tons, In addition to this 497,000 tons of wood fuel were consumed,

The financial results as to the state of the work of all lines for the calendar year show a net gain of 137 3-4 lakhs of rupees compared with 20 lakhs in 1902 and 115 lakhs in 1901. This is the largest surplus yet obtained and the fourth year in succession in which there has been a net gain to the State. These results are arrived at after meeting, in addition to the expenses of the working, all charges for interest on capital outlay on State construction and on capital raised by Companies and also the annuity payments for railways purchased by the State, including both interest and the portion of the annuity that represents the reduction of capital. Excluding this latter sum, the net gain to the State during 1903 amounted to no less a sum than 232 lakhs of rupees. From the State owned lines the gain was 263. lakhs, but there was a loss on the guaranteed lines of 31·47 lakhs of rupees which reduced the net gain to that stated above.

AN ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER DROWNED.

MADRAS, JUNE 2.

News comes from Nanjangode, Mysore that Mr. H Disappa, Excise Assistant Commissioner, who went to conduct toddy sales was drowned there yesterday, in the river near the Residency.

REV. MALDEN APPOINTED CANON.

Rev. C. H. Malden, senior Chaplain and acting Archdeacon, has been appointed by his Lordship the Bishop of Madras, Canon of St. George's Cathedral.

THE GOVERNOR OF PONDICHERRY.

A Pondicherry correspondent wires that the Governor M. Laurezac has been appointed Governor of Tahiti and its dependencies. His Excellency has been 19 months there and had won the esteem and confidence of the people and had thoroughly grasped the local wants. He was working hard for the benefit and welfare of the Colony firmly but without ostentation. His departure is a great loss.

M. Jean Lemaire, who last year was Governor of Martinique and lately on the unattached list in France, has been appointed to succeed M. Laurezac at Pondicherry.

FIRE AT DADAR.

About half past 5 o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in a large hut belonging to a Bunia and situated on an open piece of ground adjoining the Gold Mohur Mills at Dadar. The structure which consisted of bamboo poles and matting, was divided into eight compartments and was fully occupied by mill-hands at the time of the outbreak. The fire seemed to have originated by a spark from the fire place in one of the compartments, flying to the roof and igniting the thatch. Owing to the highly inflammable nature of the structure, the flames spread rapidly and when the Chinchpoogly engine, under Mr. Scott, arrived on the scene, the whole range was ablaze. The fire was put out with a line of hose in about twenty minutes. The whole structure was razed to the ground, A woman, named Jainabai, who lived in one of the compartments, was badly burnt about her person and was removed to the J. J. Hospital. It appeared that she left her room on hearing the alarm, but subsequently when the flames [caught hold of her compartment she rushed in to save her cash-box. She succeeded in saving the box which contained Rs 175 in currency notes and cash and some gold ornaments, but was severely burnt about her arms and legs. The damage caused by the fire is estimated at Rs. 500.

MR. BALFOUR wound up the debate on the Licensing Bill fortified by a glass of—milk ; Surely the beverage ought to have been selected a little more on the punishment fitting the crime. What must have been the feeling of the publican in the gallery as he saw the kind of liquor chosen by Mr. Balfour ? We know from Mr. Austen Chamberlain the trade contempt for the wayfarer who chooses tea in a year which is "not a bottle year." If ever there was a bottle measure we should have thought the Licensing Bill was one, and yet—milk. But possibly (happy thought ?) it may (like Mr. Balfour's speech) have been "con spirito." Still, a glass of beer with a good head on, it would have been the really dramatic thing says the "Westminster Gazette"

SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 2.

The following staff will be temporarily maintained in Somaliland :—

One Deputy Assistant Adjutant General and Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General, two R. E. Officers, one Chief Supply and Transport Officer, one senior medical Officer, two Supply and three Transport Officers. The senior combatant Officer will command the regular troops remaining in Somaliland.

THE TIBET MISSION.

General Macdonald reports under date the 1st inst. that Mounted Infantry reconnaissances sent out in all directions between Phari, Tuna and Kolatso show the country clear of any force of the enemy on the line of communications.

THE SEISTAN MISSION.

News has been received from Colonel McMahon's Mission which is now in summer quarters at Kakutt, Seistan, to the effect that a Portuguese servant of Major Walker commanding the escort was drowned while swimming in the river Rudi, Seistan on the 9th ultimo. The body was recovered eight miles down stream. Last year an Indian clerk and two camel men were drowned in the same river.

CRICKET IN SIMLA,

The first day's play in the cricket match, Simla versus Aligarh College, has ended in favour of the latter. In the first innings, Simla were all out for 79 runs. Mr. Mitchell making 17, General Spens 15, Mr Smallwood 15, Mr. French 11, and Mr. McConaghey 8, while Aligarh compiled 111 runs, Said contributing 23, Ali Raza 20, Haleem 17, Mahmood 11, and Abid 9.

In the second innings, Simla made fourteen for two wickets, Mr Loverton making 7, McConaghey 2 and Mr. Mitchell being not out for 5.

In the first innings Shaggat took six wickets for 37 runs and in the Aligarh first innings Mr. Hensman took five for thirty runs.

The play will be resumed to-morrow.

P. W. D. POSTINGS.

SIMLA, JUNE 2.

Mr. J. T. Simpson, Superintending Engineer, Burma retired with effect from the 13th instant, Sub-Conductor A. MacCormack, Military Works services, officiates as an Assistant Engineer, Punjab Public Works department.

MR. Kiernander is confirmed as Deputy Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway and continues to officiate as Traffic Superintendent.

Mr. Rainier is confirmed as Deputy Traffic to Superintendent Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

Messrs Sandys, Scott and James are appointed Assistant Traffic Superintendents North-Western Railway.

Captain C. O. Halliday R. E. who was deputed to the Indian Telegraph department to assist in experiments in wireless telegraphy reverts to his service under the Military department.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JUNE 2.

The Government of India have sanctioned the free issue to all native officers and to every non-commissioned officer of and above the rank of duffadar or havildar of a Vernacular translation of drill books.

Captain McBarnet, 25th Cavalry, at present on leave in England, has been selected for special duty with native orderlies to the King and resigns his appointment in the South Waziristan Militia.

The Government have sanctioned Volunteers Corps being permitted to purchase Lee-Enfield rifles up to two per cent of their strength for match shooting purposes.

The Government have sanctioned the provision of billiard tables for British troops at the public expense.

Major Edward Herbert Hart, V. D., is appointed to act as Adjutant to the 2nd Battalion, G. I. P. Railway. Volunteer Rifle Corps, with effect from the 5th April, during the absence on leave of Major C. A. McArthur.

Captain Robert George Snell, is granted the honorary rank of Major of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

Major Francis Gascoigne Lynde, V. D., of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Volunteer Rifles has resigned his commission and is granted the honorary rank of Lieut, Colonel on retirement. Capt. Thomas William Borner, of the 1st. Batt. G. I. P. Railway Vol. Rifle Corps. becomes major with effect from the 1st April 1904 vice Hart transferred to the 2nd Battalion.

Dermot Nicholas Joseph Clabby becomes second Lieutenant of the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps to complete the establishment.

Capt. G. L. Hobbs, 2nd Batt. Connaught Rangers, becomes adjutant of the 1st. Batt. G. I. P. Railway Vol. Rifle Corps with effect from the 17th May.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

R. N. AND R. I. M. TEAM vs. CAPTAIN BOND'S TEAM.

A cricket match was played yesterday afternoon on the Bombay Gymkhana ground between a team representative of the Royal Navy and the Royal Indian Marine and Captain Bond's XI. The match proved a very interesting one and resulted in a victory for the Captain. Bond's XI. The following are the scores :—

R. N. AND R. I. M. TEAM.

Lt. Lazenby, c Langhorne, b Taylor	14
Lt. Schafer, b Hobbs	16
Lt. Phillench, b Taylor	5
Lt. Jones, b Taylor	0
Lt. Hamilton, c Dyer, b Taylor	11
Lt. Vibart, b Taylor	18
Mr. J. Brown, b Taylor	6
Lt. Norman, b Hobbs	1
Mr. Davidson, b Taylor	1
Mr. Stewart, b Hobbs	2
Dr. Rooney, not out	2
Extras	6
Total	82

CAPTAIN BOND'S TEAM.

Lt. Taylor, b Lazenby	10
Lt. Jones, c Brown, b Stewart	34
Capt. Langhorne, b Stewart	11
Mr. Powell, b Stewart	30
Lt. Griffin, b Stewart	3
Capt. Hobbs, l b w Stewart	0
Capt. Bond, c Schafer, b Jones	5
Lt. Rich. not out	8
Lt. Dyer, run out	0
Lt. Bootham, b Lazenby	0
Lt. Coates, b Lazenby	0
Total	101

JOURNALISM in Japan is at present full of perils, Mr. A. W. Curtis, Editor of the "Kobe Herald," has been fined. The prosecution was the result of a statement in his leading article on the 27th April that the squadron in the Sea of Japan had left Chinhaiwan the week before. He has appealed. The following was the offending paragraph, but no offence could well be slighter : 'Vice-Admiral Kamimura's fine homogeneous squadron of six armoured cruisers is somewhere in the Japanese Sea —it was reported to have left Chinhaiwan six or seven days ago, presumably for Vladivostock for the near neighbourhood, it being obviously necessary that the enemy's sduadron at Vladivostock should be either bottled up or smashed up.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

The Princess Mathilde's Jewels.

STANLEY AND THE FRENCH PRESS.

PARIS AND THE RUSSIAN REVERSES.

PARIS, MAY 13.

THE jewels of the Princess Mathilde, the niece of Napoleon, are shortly to be submitted to auction. They have a distinctly historical value. There is first of all the famous necklace, containing seven rows of pearls, which was given by the Emperor to the mother of the Princess, the Queen of Westphalia. It numbers 384 pearls of the finest water, with lilies of the valley formed of diamonds, and a clasp set with five large pearls and thirty-six small ones. There is also a necklace of black pearls which belonged to the sister-in-law of Napoleon and one that formed part of the dowry of Queen Sophia of Holland. The Third Napoleon, as most people know, was engaged to marry his cousin, the Princess Mathilde, but after he had shown such political unwisdom at Boulogne and Strasburg, Jerome Bonaparte sought another "parti" for his daughter. The engagement ring was found among the papers of the Princess ; that, however, is not to be offered for sale, but some of the other presents of Napoleon to his "fiancee" will be included in the auctioneer's catalogue. There is, for instance, a bracelet set in diamonds and rubies and a handsome brooch, formed of violets and leaves of enamel, which were given by the future Emperor to his cousin. Another brooch of interest was given by the Empress Euginie, and from Victor Emmanuel II. came a bracelet of sapphires. Among the Napoleonic relics is a bracelet with a medallion containing a lock of the Emperor's hair. Two beautiful jewels are large pear-shaped pearls, which have been worn by the Queen of Westphalia. These highly interesting trinkets belonging to the last link with the great Napoleon and the last of the "grandes dames" to have a salon in Paris, are to be offered, together with some pictures and tapestry, on consecutive days, commencing with May 26. Some astonishment may be expressed that personal and family relics of this nature should find their way to the auction-room, especially as the principal legatee of the Princess's estate bears himself the proud name of Napoleon. But the sale was an express stipulation in the will. Prince Louis is not rich, and his aunt wished that his small income should be increased by the proceeds from her jewellery and personal effects. Otherwise her nephew who has an almost morbid horror of any publicity would be the last person to court the attention of the sale-room to his family and its history. M. Ernest D'Hauterive, who is arranging the winding-up of the estate for the Prince, enjoys, perhaps, more than anyone, Prince Louis's confidence. He spends some months every year in his company, sharing the solitude of his advanced military post at Tiflis. Immediately the sale is concluded, M. D'Hauterive will join Prince Louis in the Caucasus, and set out with him for the seat of the war in Manchuria, M. D'Hauterive who has high English connections, married a daughter of Alexandre Dumas fils. Princess Mathilde was her god-mother.

Appreciative, even enthusiastic, notices of Stanley, appear in the French Press. The writers agree in regarding him as the king of special correspondents and the greatest of nineteenth century explorers. His qualities are English qualities—his tenacity, his determination to overcome, his coolness in every circumstance—and the very fact that the journals to-day recognise and applaud them is proof of how radical a change has come about in the French appreciation of their neighbour's character. Stanley had many lines of attachment with Paris. That celebrated interview in which Mr. Gordon Bennett bid him search for Livingstone, took place at the Grand Hotel on the Boulevards, and, years later, Gambetta eulogised him when he came to receive his Legion of Honour and the Geographical medal. In the "Figaro" this morning M. Jules Huret speaks of another Paris link with Stanley. Alphonse Daudet went to London, and stayed at Brown's Hotel in Piccadilly. There he invited Stanley to spend an evening with him, and M. Huret was of the company. The explorer astonished his French friends by explaining that whenever in difficulty in the heart of Africa he opened his Bible haphazard, and always found direction from the text upon which his eye lighted. There are some to object, this morning, that Stanley did not do his exploring soft-handedly ; but it might justly be remarked that the colonising history of France is full of such incidents as marked the explorer's later journeys to Africa. Algeria, Madagascar, Dahomey, Tonking all owe their existence, as French territory, to fire and the sword.

France is a little jealous of the British Stanleys. It is not that this country lacks the men of blood and iron capable of founding an empire, but because the explorer, prominent for his hardihood and soldier-like qualities, is an object of dread and suspicion to the authorities. The age of Cæsar is not entirely over, perhaps, and the prestige of a great name may yet work embarrassment for the constituted Government. This reflection has point to-day by the case of Marchand. The Council of Ministers will decide within the next few hours whether it will accept his resignation or not. The details of the affair will be recalled. The Colonel was refused permission to join Kuropatkin's staff in Manchuria. In cosequence, he sent in his resignation. While the Minister of War was endeavouring to change his decision, a letter written somewhat forcibly, appeared over his signature in the Patrie. It was inspired by a note published in the "Press" which the friends of the Colonel declare was written by some enemy, in the Ministry of the Interior. General Andre took the extreme course (though authority was not set at nought by the letter) of placing the gallant officer under arrest for thirty days. Now a great deal hangs on to-morrow's meeting of the Cabinet. If Marchand's resignation is accepted, one of two things will happen : he will join the Russians or he will rush into politics. In either case he is lost to the French Army. It is to be hoped that so brave and admirable a soldier will choose the better part of a military career, rather than serve as the puppet for Nationalist intrigue. The careers of Stanley and Marchand have this in common : both sprang from humble circumstances, but, whereas, the one had honours heaped upon him, the other has already become centre of a political storm, the object of suspicion in high places. It is a difference that sums up a national difference. That other Stanley, Captain L'Enfant just returned from an exploration mission to Lake Chad is at present sunning himself in official favours ; but then he was not called upon to "keep the flag a-flying" in Fashoda.

Something like consternation reigns in Russian society here over the striking success of the Japanese in landing on the peninsula of Liao-tung and investing Port Arthur. This blow following on the engagement on the Yalu and the disaster to the Petropavlovsk has resulted in new fears for the ultimate issue of the campaign. The members of the Russian colony are for personal reasons quite apart from politics, very popular with the Parisians and their gloom and depression of spirits is having its effect on the social engagements of the season Parties and entertainments have in certain instances been countermanded and curtailed out of respect for their feelings. Among naval and military circles the fall of Port Arthur is now looked upon as a certainty. Its speedy capture is, however, not expected. The example of Sebastopol is quoted and the powers of the resistance of the Russians behind fortifications is likely to be as manifest to-day as it was fifty years ago. According to the military views expressed recently the capacity for endurance depends upon the Russian ammunition. Now it is practically certain that the shells thrown by the garrison are of inferior quality—filled with bad gunpowder or even, it is said, with coal dust. Should this be so, it would be another proof of corruption among Russian army and navy officials, of which one has heard rumours even in the Paris Press. Apart from the immense moral effect of a surrender of Port Arthur the Russians will be absolutely debarred from sending their Baltic fleet and ships now being fitted out on the Neva into Far Eastern waters in July. A battleship after steaming nine thousand miles must have a base from which to re-coal and refit. Port Arthur in the hands of the enemy must immediately nip in the bud the Russian schemes of once more placing their naval forces on terms of equality with the Japanese.

These are the naval and military considerations, but what about the political ? The amount of French holding in Russian Government and other securities is the enormous one of four hundred millions sterling or about two-fifths of the National Debt of England. With such an immense sum in the balance, what will be the effect on French public opinion of a long series of Russian reverses ? The answer to that is that the market has already taken precautions. The tricks of the "Bears"—a significant term at this juncture—have been brought to nought by the dispositions of the Minister of Finance. He had decreed that speculators shall complete their transactions four days after the nominal transfer of shares without waiting for the usual settling-day or the carry over. The result is already seen in the tone of Russian stocks here: Instead of panic prices, the market is quietly and steadily declining. The Four per Cents., which stood at 105, are now in the 90's; they will probably touch bottom at 80 with the news of the taking of Port Arthur. The French peasant who is the greatest holder of Russian bonds, is not likely to be seriously disturbed in his pocket or his feelings by the events passing in the east of Asia. He is certain to continue to draw his dividends from a Power which set an example in honesty by paying interest to its English bondholders during the Crimean war. No one seriously doubts the immense wealth of a country that has gold in its mountains, oil fields of an unexampled richness and a vast territory over which waves the growing corn crop. There is a deeper reason why France should keep her head at this moment. The war is a war of naval supremacy. The Japanese are winning because they have swept the seas of their adversaries. If France declined to join forces with Russia at the opening of the campaign when this fact was less patent than it is now, can she, at this eleventh hour, fly in the face of Providence and common sense and send her squadrons to the Far East ? No one realises more than this nation the overwhelming strength of Great Britain upon the seas and Great Britain linked with an ally flushed with victory would be irresistible and devastating. No ; there is not likely to be serious talk of intervention to disturb the even tenor of the entente.

Fortune does not seem to smile upon the Vaudeville now that Rejane has left it. "Esbroufe" was a brilliant little piece, but it had not the success it deserved ; and "La Troisieme Lune," played for the first time on Saturday night, is, frankly, a disappointment. M. Porel has spared no pains upon the details ; it is superbly mounted, and the costumes are magnificent ; but that, unfortunately, does not make a good play. The atmosphere is Chinese, and the characters rejoice in such names as Swallow, Silken Lips, Heart of the Artichoke, Ocean of Jade, and others equally Celestial ; but for all that, the playing is about as Parisian as can be. Not to put too fine a point upon it, it is a sort of Palais Royal farce, with a dash of comic opera in it. The fooling is very elaborate; but not even the gilding of the moonbeams and the splash of the waterfalls compensate for its boredom. It is a thin and obvious story, tricked out in the Orientalism of the Musee Guimet. A young man named Fou-Pang, who exercises his gifts as a haberdasher, would wed a maiden named Ly, the daughter of his employer. There are objections raised by the parents to such a union. They have another and more ambitious match in store for their daughter. But the daughter does not love the husband-elect. Of course the true lovers marry finally, but it takes three mortal hours by the clock before so happy an event is reached. Meanwhile, plotting of a Chino-Parisian sort is going on Si-Si, a courtisan, and a foster-sister of Fou-Pang, is consulted by the disconsolate young haberdasher. As the parents are in a hurry to marry off their daughter Si-Si agrees to personate the bride on the morrow, the happy Chinese custom of wearing an opaque veil assisting in the deception. There is much commotion when the fraud is discovered. Si-Si has meanwhile escaped, and there is a sort of "bobbery" hunt organized. You will of course have assumed that the deceived groom, who calls himself Yeen, takes most kindly to the change of bride, and concludes the little adventure with a marriage. That is the sum and substance of the story ; it seems a pity to have gone all the way to China for it. It could have been done more cheaply at home. However, the first two acts, at least, are extremely amusing. These Boulevard Chinamen and Chinawomen are, if not Celestial, infinitely diverting. And there is topicality in it, too. The spring—for the Third Moon means the spring—and the Far Eastern war are both with us.

AN AFRIDI OUTRAGE.

A treacherous murder is reported from the Afridi country. Mir Akbar, son of the ex-malik Khwas Khan, recently paid a visit to Nimla in the Zakka Khel country accompanied by a Mohmand servant named Gul Syed. This man shot his master at night, took his rifle and other arms and made good his escape across the Sufed Koh into Upper Kurram. The Amir has offered a reward of Rs 1,000 for Gul Syed "dead or alive." The murder was all the more revolting as Mir Akbar had brought up his servant from boyhood and placed absolute trust in him.

NEWS FROM KABUL.

THE Amir of Kabul is reported to be anxious to extend horse-breeding in Afghanistan and has accordingly deputed an official to proceed to India with a view to the purchase of 100 Arab stallions at Bombay and elsewhere. His Highness is also said to be directing his attention to agriculture and has ordered experiments in the cultivation of turmeric and ginger to be begun in the Kohistan to the north of Kabul. Some cultivators from the Kangra Valley are to superintend these experiments.

Other news from Kabul is that the Amir has resolved to abandon small game shootings. Popular reports credit this determination to a dream, in which there was a warning that such sport would be followed by some heavy trouble. His Highness has further announced that the punishment of lopping off the hand shall be abolished all over Afghanistan. The extreme pain which he himself endured owing to the gunshot injury to his left hand, has doubtless influenced him in abolishing this barbarous practice of mutilating thieves and other offenders.

A MANIFESTO concerning the Passive Resistance movement in the metropolis is being issued by the London members of the National Passive Resistance Committee. This calls attention to the fact that:— 1. "Non-provided schools" nearly all of which are sectarian) were on Monday, May 2, placed on the public funds for the whole cost of maintenance, for teachers' salaries, for books and all materials of religious instruction (if the managers demand them), for prayer-books and crucifixes, and all other apparatus of Roman and Aglican teaching, the purpose of which is the creation of what is called "atmosphere," for furnishing and cleaning, for fuel and light, desks and maps, for care-taker's salaries, &c. 2. That the estimates of the London County Council show that the ratepayers will have to provide for the 11 months ending March 31, 1905, the amount of £218,750, for the sectarian schools. This is about 1½d. in the pound. The manifesto points out that 21,000 fellow citizens have refused to pay the rate, some have suffered imprisonment, and that nearly all the county councils of Wales have declined to apply the sectarian portions of the Act. The signatories further state that they do not intend to submit "to this unrighteous legislation, passed on the one hand in the interests of one religious organisation—namely, the Anglican Church, and, on the other, in the interests of Romanism; and therefore shall forthwith deduct at least 1d. in the pound from the sum now demanded for the local Education Authority."

"ONE-MAN" BALFOUR.

A TURN OF THE TABLES.

I have rarely seen so extraordinary and sudden a change come over a Parliamentary situation as within the last few months, writes T. P. in "M. A. P." When the House of Commons met, it seemed impossible that the Government could last for more than a few weeks—it looked even as if it might go down in a few days. And, as is always the case with those whom Fate has marked out for destruction, every star seemed to be fighting in its course against them. First came the resignation of the Duke of Devonshire, followed by a series of powerful speeches; then one or two defeats at the bye elections; then a menacing attack, not merely from their opponents, but from their own side; and, in short, there was that position from which there never appears to be any chance of escape—a powerful buoyant united enemy and broken dispirited and half-beaten forces to defend. Then on top of all this came the news that just at the moment when his extraordinary skill, his resource, his power of subtle defence and audacious attack were most required Mr Balfour had been struck down by illness. And to add a climax to a long and uninterrupted array of misfortunes there came the staggering news that the other great protagonist of the Government was also laid low, and that thus the Unionist forces had to face a tremendously difficult situation with all the generals gone, and but untrained boys left to lead.

SO FAR AS PROPHETS KNEW.

It was not to be wondered at that under such circumstances there had been all kinds of discouraging reports as to Mr. Balfour. He is one of the men who always give the impression of not caring very much about anything—not even about the great and dazzling position to which he has attained. It is part of the secret of his immense, popularity that he bears his honours so meekly that nobody can be offended. He is also known not to be a man of very robust physique and high spirits seldom go with delicate health. Besides influenza the malady from which Mr Balfour was suffering is a peculiarly distressing complaint in the effect it has upon the nerves. I have seen plenty of strong and sanguine men so broken in spirit by it that they have been unable to interest themselves in anything—not even in the great game of politics which for them had been up to their illness the chief delight of life. And it was not unnatural to assume that Mr Balfour would have been also much shaken by a disease which can have such effect on man far stronger than he physically

"A. J. B'S." TWENTY YEARS.

When I hear people talking of Mr. Balfour's slackness and want of energy and all the rest, I often wonder if any body asks himself what kind of a life Mr. Balfour has had to lead for the last twenty years. During all that long period—expect for three years—he has been in office ; at one time in the perilous and trying position of Chief Secretary for Ireland ; for nearly all the rest of the period as Leader of the House. There is no position in the world to which an ambitious man of Parliamentary talents ought to aspire with such eagerness as that of Leader of the House of Commons, but there is no position which is more terribly trying. Mr. Gladstone had a physique that was as much a wonder and an exception as his big brain and he had the iron self-control to watch the workings of his physique with always the same solicitude as a watchmaker watching a delicate and costly watch. But even he suffered when he was Leader of the House of Commons. In the biography by Mr. Morley you will find over and over again, in the correspondence of Mr. Gladstone, a weary—sometimes even a heart-breaking—cry over the weariness of his lot. There is one remarkable passage in which Mr. Gladstone is recorded as saying at the beginning of the Session—indeed, in its very first hours—Thank God, one week of the Session is over. And in 1873, when his Ministry had been in office for some years, and he saw already the signs of coming Dissolution, he spoke of his political life as practically ended—his work as done—little foreseeing that for nearly twenty years after this he would be the foremost man in the politics of his country, and either attempt or accomplish greater work than he had done before, Disraeli was a very ardent and ambitious politician, and, as Leader of the House or as Leader of the Opposition, he was a model to all successors but he was so constantly in ill-health that he made the hasty generalisation that everybody is always ill, and in the end he had to leave the House of Commons at the very moment when his power there was at its height.

WHEN THE LEADER'S ON DECK.

Just think of what Leadership of the House of Commons involves. The Leader nowadays has to be in the House at about half-past two. He has to remain there till half-past seven. Then if he be very busy with a Bill, he has to dine in the House—a fatal thing to do if it can be avoided, for a change of air is very necessary to recruit the system—and then he has to sit until midnight from nine o'clock again, unless in exceptional circumstances. During all that time he is not, of course, in the Chamber itself. Perhaps it would be better sometimes if he were for at least his mind would be occupied. Yet when he is in the Chamber he is constantly on the intellectual rack. Every word he utters is reported verbatim ; is watched by a vigilant set of critics only too glad to catch him tripping and one slight slip may send him and a good many other things over the Tarpein Rock. If he be out of the Chamber he is in a tiny little room is completely prevented from settling down to really serious work by the constant sense that it may be interrupted and that he may have to go back to the Chamber and as a rule a Prime Minister I should think employes those hours in lying on a sofa and reading light literature—French novels by preference. Those who do not attend regularly day after day in the House of Commons for months have no idea what a wearing place it is. Towards the end of the Session the strain becomes awful. All the old rules with regard to hours are relaxed and the House can sit often till four or five o'clock in the morning. And the result is that when August comes Mr Balfour often looks more dead than alive.

"NEVER SURRENDER."

This is the kind of life the Prime Minister has been leading for nearly twenty years, and it is not surprising that many people should think he was sick of it all. And therefore at the beginning of the Session when he was making laborious efforts to recover from influenza, nodody would have been surprised any day to hear that he had welcomed defeat as an escape from a physically, as well as morally, impossible position. And now what is the state of the case ? Instead of people asking whether the next election is going to take place next week or the week after people are asking whether it will be certain take place even next year. And as to any intention or desire on the part of Mr. Balfour to resign, it is now generally understood that he thoroughly enjoys the situation and that so far as he is concerned there is no reason why it should not go on indefinitely. Those little week-end trips which he takes seem to give a fillip to his spirits and his health; his conversation, I am told, is quite cheery and he is very much interested in some of his work—notably in his work on the Defence Committee work, which, I am told, he does very well

MAN-MANAGING.

And if one considers the situation of Mr. Balfour it is certainly one of the most remarkable and one of the most gratifying that has ever been held by even a great politician in this country. It is One-Man Government with a vengeance. With the single exception of Mr. Wyndham, there isn't a single colleague of Mr. Balfour's who has the least hold upon the regard or affection of the public. For once, we have a Prime Minister with a series of clerks as his colleagues. This is a situation which has its attractions—especially to a man who doesn't want too much worry and too much contradiction. It is reported that Mr. Balfour himself has spoken of his Cabinet as an excellent Cabinet. And if one goes back in memory to the kind of Cabinet Mr. Balfour had a few months ago, one can quite understand why he should relish the change. For his colleagues were the Duke of Devonshire—a very stubborn man, and much older than the Prime Minister, both in years and service : Mr Ritchie, also a stubborn man, accustomed to speak his mind pretty roughly ; Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, one of the most peppery men in the House, accustomed now and then to the use of expletives which reminded one of the days and the personalities of the Georges; and finally there was Mr. Chamberlain. One can understand the delightful life a peace-loving man, of such sweetness of temper and courtesy of language as Mr. Balfour must have had with such fiery spirits around him and with discord hot words, intrigue raging like a malignant fever among them. It is no wonder in the circumstances that he finds sweetness in the placidity of Mr. Arnold Forster and repose in the pleasant Alfred Lyttelton.

MARIONETTE-MOVING.

But that is not the only charm of the situation. In politics you should always—said a cynic of large political experience—treat your enemy as though he might one day be your friend and still more you should treat your friend as though he might one day be your enemy. No chief of a party can ever forget that his position is liable to assault from his lieutenants and that he must constantly been on the look-out lest such attacks should find him unguarded. That is one of the reasons why strong leaders so often prefer weak colleagues to strong. It saves them the trouble and worry of constantly watching and putting down attempts at mutiny. Now Mr. Balfour is in the happy position of having around him a number of men whom he has made, whom he can any day unmake and who could never, under any circumstances unmake him. If anything particular has to be done, Mr. Balfour is the only man who can say or do it. This was abundantly proved during those few miserable weeks when he was absent from the House, and when some of his colleagues had to stand up and try to square the Protectionists on the one hand, and the Free Traders on the other. There is only one in the House who can accomplish this feat with ease and success, and that is Mr. Balfour himself, for the moment he is the inevitable man, the indispensable man, and for these reason there is abundant reason why he should be satisfied with the situation, why he should speak of his Cabinet as an excellent Cabinet, and why he should fairly laugh away the visions of an early dissolution and a Liberal Ministry' which but a few short weeks ago seemed already to be realities instead of remote dreams.

AN ECCENTRIC PEER.

(Concluded from page 4.)

He bothered the Duke with plans. Would this meet with his Grace's approval, or that? and so forth. He got not a penny. A friendly society asked for 'only £10—to save them from disaster. He replied that if it was as good a society as they made out they could raise the money themselves, and if it wasn't, he wasn't going to bolster up a rotten concern. My good old friend Buchan-Wright, the parson of Norton Cuckney, asked one day for a few grapes for a sick girl. She was amply supplied with fruit and game till her death.

"DRAWING THE BADGER."

The workshop people sent in a remonstrance to the Duke that his traction engines, cut up the roads and asked him to withdraw them. The Duke replied, readily acknowledging the grievance they had pointed out, and agreeing to take his engines off the roads if they persisted in their request. But, he went on, if he withdrew his engines, he would withdraw his custom also, and give it all to Mansfield. As the Welbeck custom meant £1,000 weekly to the tradesmen of Worksop, the request for the disuse of the traction engines was pursued no further. On one occasion the Duke had to be served with a subpœna, and no one in the neighbourhood would undertake a service of such danger. At last a young lawyer's clerk, amply gifted with the quality which is supposed to be essential to success in his profession, said that he would do or die. Arrived at Welbeck, the young man said he had a letter for the Duke, which he must deliver in person. On being told that this was out of the question, he insisted that he was the bearer of a letter from the Queen, and that it was part of his instructions to give it to the Duke with his own hands. This line succeeded, and he subpœnaed the Duke, who was highly pleased with the young fellow's cheek and the ruse he had employed to atain his end.

A BUDGET OF GOOD STORIES,

Appealing to a lady for some of her reminiscences of these days, she gives me the following :—

One day the Duke met some people crossing the Park, and asked them why they walked there when he had made such a nice path for them underground; but if he drove through the tunnels a pioneer was sent forward to turn back anybody who was in them ! I only walked through them once, and then met five people, three of whom were drunk! The tunnel builders were first supplied with donkeys to take them to and from their work, but they were given up as they injured the trees. The men where paid 15s. a week whether or no they could work. One day they struck for higher wages, so the Duke sent word that they might strike as long as they liked. It did not matter to him if the work was not done at all. Next day work was resumed. A Worksop doctor going to see a sick servant at Welbeck was called by the Duke who was looking over some young horses in front of the house, to give his opinion on them. The next day, on his way to visit his patient, he saw the Duke again, and (contrary to rule) bowed to him, when he pathetically remarked to me. He actually looked at me as if I were something objectionable.

Talking of the luck of a young fellow who had caught the loose horse of some big man out hunting, I once heard a young lady exclaim : "I would rather catch the Duke of Portland's horse than the Prince of Wales's !" This same young lady was occasionally a little too outspoken for the comfort of her friends. On going to pay a visit to Ossington, she was almost tearfully implored by her mother not to talk about the Duke of Portland, as Lady Ossington was his sister. She was, however soon put at ease, for Lady Ossington herself brought up the subject of the Duke's eccentricities. It is a fact that in all his surrounding neighbourhood "The Duke" took the place of "the weather' in ordinary conversation. It is consequently not surprising that many of the tales about such a character should have quite as much of the trovato as the vero about them.

The foregoing, to the best of my belief, are true, and in full belief of this my last story I will live and die. The Duke was posting up to London in a closed carriage, the post boys not knowing that his Grace was inside. As a natural sequence the stages got shorter and the stoppages longer, until a voice from within in no uncertain tone asked what the something they were stopping for. The frightened postboys scrambled back into their saddles and stopped no more.

OVERLOOKED FORCEPS.

LEFT IN A PATIENT'S BODY FOR FORTY DAYS.

"The abdominal cavity is like a carpet bag filled with things, and anything lost is hard to find. No one but a surgeon can realise the difficulty,"

This was how Sir Thomas Smith, the King's Sergeant-Surgeon, explained to the jury on Saturday the possibility of a pair of forceps being left in a woman's body for forty days after an operation.

The occasion was the resumed inquest at Hammersmith on the body of Mrs. Piercy, who died in the West London Hospital. She was taken there on March 8, suffering from hemorrhage, and was operated on by Mr. Stephen Paget. The operation was a very hurried one.

Eight or ten pairs of forceps were used to stop vessels, and before the operation was ended a sponge which had slipped from its place was found in the patient's body.

During Mr. Paget's absence abroad the case was in the care of Mr. Donald Armour, who, finding the woman's condition unsatisfactory, performed a second operation on April 15 and discovered a pair of forceps about four inches long.

Mrs. Piercy died two days later, and a post-mortem examination showed that death was due to peritonitis accelerated by the presence of the forceps.

HURRIED OPERATION.

At the resumed inquest on Saturday it was suggested that the operation was hurried because another case was waiting, but this was indignantly denied by Mr. Paget, who declared that the sole reason for the hurry was the fact that the woman was practically dying every minute.

Mr. Paget said he had performed hundreds of operations and had never overlooked an instrument or sponge before, although forceps were easily missed, as they were not visible.

Sir Thomas Smith and Sir Victor Horsley, both of whom testified to Mr. Paget's skill as an operator, said that although they were not common, there had been similar cases previously.

Great emphasis was laid on the fact that the system of checking instruments at the hospital was defective and the jury added to the verdict of 'Death by misadventure" the following rider:—

"We consider that the system at the hospital is largely at fault, and suggest that all instruments should be numbered and counted before and after each operation."

Mr. Watson on behalf of the hospital authorities, said that he was authorised by the committee of management to say that this would be done, and that they were taking steps to ascertain the best system of checking to be adopted.

How to Keep Cool.

All who suffer from the prevailing heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening effect is Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Ask for and insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

CARRIED OFF BY AN EAGLE.

CHILD SNATCHED FROM A DOORSTEP.

WHILE a little girl about eighteen months old, the only daughter of a young Sutherlandshire crofter, living about a mile from Invershin Station, on the Highland Railway, was playing at her father's cottage door on the evening of May 7th an eagle swooped down, gripped her in its claws and carried her off to the moutains, where some hours later her dead and mutilated body was found by a gamekeeper.

At first there was no clue to the mystery of her sudden disappearance. The little one had been playing in the sunshine while her mother was baking bread, and her father was still at work in the fields.

Her baking finished, the mother prepared tea, and called the child. As there was no response, she went out to look for her, and, not seeing her anywhere, became alarmed, and went in search of her husband.

Together they searched the country road the fields, and the hillsids calling the little one's name, and waieing in vain for an answer.

Crofters and gamekeepers and all their neighbours soon joined in the search in the gathering dusk, and under the supposition that the baby had been kidnapped by gipsies or travelling tinkers, of whom several had been seen in the neighbourhood earlier in the week, search parties were formed to scour the countryside.

No trace of any strangers was found, however, and not the faintest clue to the little one's fate. In despair the father headed a party to search the river, though it was felt to be impossible that the child could havestrayed so far.

A TERRIBLE DISCOVERY.

Meanwhile, a gamekeepers' party was hunting through the dense broom which covered a neighbouring hill, and while this investigation was in progress, one of the gamekeepers, recalling stories of lambs being carried away by eagles, made his way towards the rocky crags near the crest of the hill.

In a crevice in the rocks he saw a tiny shoe, and in a deeper cleft a little higher up he found the body of the missing child.

The sight was a pitiful one. Both eyes were missing, and the child's face was covered with blood. From her right cheek a piece of flesh had been torn away, and on her arms, hands, and neck were other wounds which told their own terrible story.

On the clothing were found, outlined in the little one's blood, the cruel marks of an eagle's claws, and clutched in the baby's tiny hand was a bunch of eagle's feathers.

The gamekeeper shouted for his fellow-searchers when he discovered the child's body. Swiftly they gathered round the cleft in the rocks. There they stood silent with horror and sorrow when they saw the child. Some of them, rough, strong, sturdy men wept.

GRIEF-STRICKEN MOTHER.

The little one's mother was brought to the spot by the commotion, and before the news could be broken to her, had caught sight of her baby's mangled body.

With a heart-broken cry she clasped the little one in her arms. She fainted, and had to be carried unconscious down the hillside to her cottage.

The news soon spread through all the countryside, and the gamekeepers took their guns and spread themselves out to search for the eagle. This has been unsuccessful so far.

Two years ago an eagle attacked and killed a deer in Sutherlandshire, and fed on its body until the keepers drove it off. Lambs are sometimes missed and their skeletons afterwards found on the hilltops.

It is fifty years, however since such a tragedy as that of Saturday occurred.

STARVING "MILLIONAIRE."

HINDOO ACCUSED OF FRAUD ADMITS BIGAMY.

"Captain" William Lackeixtein Joakim, the Hindoo who is alleged to have posed as the agent of a Calcutta millionaire and to have swindled various people created a mild sensation on May 12th. He sent for an inspector and made a detailed confession of bigamy.

"Apparently" said the Southwark magistrate, when Joakim appeared before him in the afternoon, 'he wants to get over all his troubles at once.' A charge of bigamy will probably be added to the charge of fraud.

The alleged millionaire, said the prosecuting solicitor, was really a poor man named Leggatt, who had been duped by Joakim, and whose name was then used to dupe other people with.

A letter from Leggatt to the Hindoo was then read, which, observed counsel, was and amusing commentary on Joakim's reports to the "starving millionaire" Here are some extracts :—

Pictorial Postcards.—I note that you have received these, and the effect they have produced amongst your friends in the course of their distribution, particularly as you state they having come to you from a millionaire.

Fees for Introduction.—This line of business, I must certainly say, is a smart one, especially when they are taken in advance, which means keeping the purse occupied, and at the same time a rapid progress being made in this direction.

Power of Attorney.—What would be the earthly use of this document, when you clearly state that you have done nothing with regard to my claim to properties in London. It would simply mean build-castles in the air. It seems to me, however, that you have got to hear of some other estate probably, of which I am the claimant, but you do not give me the slightest clue as to how I am situated.

The writer pathetically inquires after a promised £1,000, which he says, to his astonishment and despair, has not turned up. 'It is impossible, he adds, for me to get a good outfit without the help of money, so that I may proceed to England up to the standard of a millionaire.

In conclusion he says, Believe me, it is no encouragement for me to hear such glad tidings when I have no foundation to build upon.

Another remand was ordered,

"THE UNSPEAKABLE SCOT."

AMUSING APPLICATION TO A MAGISTRATE

A MIDDLE-AGED lady applied to Mr. Lane, K.C., a the West London police-court for a summons against her husband, who, she explained, was her second.

The Magistrate: How long have you been married?

Applicant; Two years.

The Magistrate: Do you think you have tried him long enough?

Applicant: Oh, yes. He is constantly swearing.

The Magistrate: Well, that is very bad, but the best of men will swear sometimes. (Laughter.)

Applicant: He is a Scotsman.

The Magistrate: I have never heard that Scotchmen are worse swearers than other men. (Laughter).

Applicant: That is my experience.

The Magistrate: Was your first husband a Scotsman?

Applicant (fervently): No. (Laughter.)

The Magistrate: What is the worst swear he swears? (Laughter.)

Applicant: Oh, I couldn't repeat it.

The Magistrate: I am afraid I can't help you; you must wait until he does something worse.

THE MANDALAY ASSAULT CASE.

A REFERENCE TO GOVERNMENT.

The Commissioner of the Mandalay Division passed orders May 28 on the application of Mr. Noyce, the complainant in the recent Noyce—Brewer case, to move the Local Government against the acquittal of Doctor Brewer. The Court held that there could be no doubt that the Magistrate's order was illegal, and that criminal force was used on grave and sudden provocation, and that the Magistrate was bound in his finding to convict under Section 358, I P. C. that the case has excited much public interest, and continues to afford matter for newspaper letters and articles on the administration of justice, bad law etc. In these circumstances and in view of the way in which the case had come before the Court it submits the record to the Chief Secretary to Government with a copy of the order, so that Government may have the opportunity of deciding whether it will direct an appeal to be presented.

The "New York Sun" reports that Sir Thomas Lipton is building a challenger for next year. Both nations intend building true yachts, and not racing machines.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 2.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Governor in Council is pleased under the provisions of section 3 1 of the Mamlatdars Courts Act 1876 to specially authorise Azam Ramchandra Narayan Kini, acting Mahalkari Petha Chandgad in the district of Belgaum to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

The Governor in Council is pleased undey section 87 of the Cope of Criminal Procedure 1898 to invest Mr Subrao Venkatesh Yatgiri acting Mamlatdar taluka Ranebennur and Magistdate of the First Class in the district of Dharwar with the following additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code;—Power to require security for good behaviour section 113. Power to make orders as to local nuisances section 133. Power to take cognizance of offence without complaint section 190 1 c. Power to sell property alleged or suspected to have been stolen &c section 524 1.

The Governor in Council is pleased under the propisions of section 3 1 of the Mamlatdars Courts Act 1876 to specially Euthorise Azam Ramchandra Narayan Barve acting Mahalkari Petha Mulshi in the district of Poona to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

Mr P B Haigh I C S Assist Col in the district of Kanara is appointed under section 12 of the Code of Crimiual Procedure 1898 to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district and is invest with the following additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code—Power to require security for good behaviour section 110 Power to make orders as to local nuisances section 133 Power to issue process for person within local jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside the local jurisdiction section 186 Power to take cognizance of offences without complaint 190 (1) c Power to order relased convicts to notify residence section 565 (1).

The Govr in Council is pleased under Rule III of the Rules relating to Police Officers published with Government Notification No 8588 dated the 22nd December 1894 to confim Mr C A Longley as Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police on Rs 300 per monsrm subject to the condition con. dition laid down paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No 2616 dated the 25th May 1904

The following Notifications by the Government of India in the Foreign Depart are republished for general information—Simla the 13th May The Govornor General in Council is pleased to invest Mr G W R Lambert officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police Rajputana Malwa Railway and Magistrate of the Second Class Rajputana Malwa Railway with powers under clauses (l) (a) and (b) of section 191 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 (Act V of 1898) to take cognizance of offences The said powers shall be exercised within the sections of the Rajputana Malwa Railway system menti ned in the schedul to the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Departmen No 326 I dated the 24th January 1896 as amended by subsequent notifications and the following portions of the first notification viz (a) the proviso to clause (2) (b) clause (3) and (c) clause (4) shall apply as if the said powers had been conferred by that notification.

The Governor General in council is pleased to invest Mr G W R Lambert officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and Magistrate of the Second Class, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, with power. under section 32 of the Code of Criminni Procedure 1898 (Act V of 1898) to pass sentences of whipping. The said power shall be exercised within the sections of the Rajputana-Malwa Failway system mentioned in the schedule to the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 326 I.B, dated the 24th January 1896 as amended by subsequent notifications; and the following portions of the first notification, viz: a the proviso to clause 2 b clause 3 and c clause 4 shalaply as if the said power had been conferred by that notification,

In continuation of Government Notification No. 1660 dated the 9th May 1860, extending the operation of Act XIII of 1859 to the district of Surat, His Excellency the Governor in in Council is pleased under section 5 of the Act to appoint Mr. Lalbhai Ambaram, acting Mamlatdar, taluka Jalalpur and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Surat to exercise the powers vested by the Act in a Magistrate of Police.

Azam Gajanan Moreshwar Gangal, acting Head Karkun Buetha Umbargaon, in the district of Thana is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

Under the provisions of section 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 His Excellence the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. R L Sinclair Assistant Collector of Sale Revenue to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency town of Bombay.

Mr. E V Mackay First Grade District Superintendent of Police has been granted by the Secretary of State for India fourlough up to the 10th July 1904 inclusive, in continuation of the special leave on urgent private affairs granted to him in Government in Notification No. 6565 dated the 9th December 1903.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G S Wilson to act as Distrtct Superintendent of Police, Dharwar during the absence on leave of Mr D Davies, or pending further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The Governor Council is pelased to appoint Mr. P R Mehta to be on deputation in connection with the examination of certain small tanks in Gujarat.

Mr Rustom Pestanji Jehangir Assistant to the Collector of Abkari Bombay is allowed an extension by seventeen days of the privilege leave for one month granted to him in Government Notification No 3521 dated 11th May 1904 in combination with leave on medical certificatie for such a period a may brin the combined period of absence up to six months

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Mr F A Ingle who has been appointed to act Assistant to the Collector of a Abkari Bombay by Government Notification No 3522 dated 11th May 1904:—Mr Framroz Danjisha Talkaka to act as Fourth Assistant Collector of Customs Bombay

Mr J L McQuade to act as Fifth Assistant Collector of Customs Bombay Mr E Sequeira, B A to Act as Sixth Assistant Collector of Customs Bombay

Mr W H Lucas I C S has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W F Hudson B A (Oxon) I C S to act Assistant Commissioner in Sind during thn absence on luave of Mr C A Beyts I C S pending furthur orders

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENET

The following appointment is made;—The Venerablo Archdeacon W E Scott M A to be Chaplain of Satara and and Mahabaleshvar, in addition to his other duties

The following appointment is made;—Reveaend H Foot e to be Caplain of Dhawar effect from the 29th April

Under the provision of section 9 of tho Indian Chirstain Marriage act, 1872 license to grants certificates of marriage between Native Christian is hereby granted to the following ministers of the American Marathi Mission;—Reverend Bhaurao S Hivale Reverend Dalatrao R Sinde Reverend Nanaji G Gaikwad Revered Jacob Chandrabhag Salve

Under the provisions of section 6 of the Indian Christain Narriage Act, 1872 license to solem nise marriages is hereby granted to the Reverend F H Back of the Chrristain and Missionary Alliance

PUCLIC WORK DEPARTMENT.

Mr F Hersee weo has been appointed by the P & O Steam Navigation Company as their Electric Resident Engineer during the absenece Mr W J Birnie on leave with the permision of this employes appointed until further orders Inspector of Electric Installations for the Island of Bombay for the purpose of carrying out the duties contemplated by the by the Indian Electriocity Act III of 1903 and the rulos formed ahereunder

Mr A H Whyte Assistanl Engineer, 3rd Grade is appointed to hold charge of the eurrent duties of the office of the Courultlug Ardoltect to Government in adduiton to his own during the absence of Mr John Begg, F R I B A or pending furthur orders

H E Governor in Ceuneil is pleased to grant to Mr J Adam Executive Engineer 1st Grade and Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways and Under Secretary to Governmen Public Works Department Railway Bombay under Articles 233 260 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations privil7ge leave for thioe montd combined with furlough fer one year with effect from the 28th July 1904 or the subseduent date on which he may ayail himself of it

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. on yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Death from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	2	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	5	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	0	20
Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	7
Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	2	1	10
F Parel, Sowree and Sion	1	1	6
G Mahim and Worli	3	3	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	7
Total	13	14	73
Total plague deaths to date	275,899	227,723	
Same date last year	40	38	117

THE Ushant fisherwoman Rose Here, who has been called the "French Grace Darling" for her courage in swimming off, in a rough sea, to a ship's boat containing fourteen wrecked sailors and bringing them into smooth water, has, says the "Standard's" correspondent, been spending a few days in Paris to receive the various medals which the Shipwrecked Mariners' and other societies have awarded her. She is a typical Breton peasant, and she has been much embarrassed by the honours heaped upon her. Every lady will be glad to know that with the mony sent, not only from various parts of France but from England also, she has been able to buy a small cottage and plot of land in her native island, so that comparative comfort is assured her for the rest of her days.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Darothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of 'Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

On the 21st of May fell the centenary of the foundation of the famous Parisian cemetery of Pere Lachaise probably the most famous burialground in existence. Its name is derived from the fact that on this site once stood the abode of Pere Lachaise, the father confessor of Louis XIV. The house, which was specially enlarged and beautified at the King's expense for the residence of his ghostly adviser, stood on a little hill in the centre of the space at present covered by the cemetery, It was said that from the hillock Louis XIV, had watched the struggle between Turenne and Conde in the Faubourg St. Antoine. The confessor's house was not only princely in itself, but was surrounded by splendid gardens and orchards. In late days it fell into the hands of private individuals and so remained until the day, a hundred years ago, when the city of Paris laid hands upon it for a cemetery.

For wealth and power the Orthodox Church of Russia is certainly the most formidable of establishments. In a recent report of the Chief Procurator one learns that there are no less than 170,000 people who occupy some position in its ranks. Of these, some 10,000 are monks and 36,000 nuns. In addition to these are 2,000 head priests, 43,000 of the lower grade and 59,000 deacons. The total is made up by sub-deacons and seven other grades, of which the figures are not given exactly. There are close upon 67,000 churches in the Empire, over 800 having been consecrated last year alone. The Russian people pay some six millions sterling annually towards the upkeep of the vast organisation, and, as one has heard, those that object to doing so are wise if they keep their opinions to themselves, as various nonconforming sects have found to their sorrow.

An autograph of quite unusual interest is shortly to be sold by auction at Berlin. It takes the form of a memorial addressed by Richard Wagner to the National Assembly at Frankfort in 1848, in which he outlines his proposals for the internal reorganisation of Germany. Among other things he calls for a new delimitation of the various States forming the future German Federal Republic. In his opinion the maximum and minimum limit of each should be fixed, no individual State, to have a population of less than three or more than six millions, Although it is well known that Wagner took a considerable part in the eventful happenings at Dresden in 1848 it comes as something of a surprise to hear of such a document from the same hand that penned the score of, let us say, "Lohengrin."

However much one may admire certain features of the Japanese progress, there is at least one in which there is still plenty of room for improvement—that of the payment of labour. One hopes at least that the rates of wages paid in various industries are decaying remnants of the past rather than an endeavour to approximate to Western ideals. Thus, for example, in the textile industries women are largely employed at a wage corresponding to 7d. per day. More expensive men get the princely sum of 10d per day. Tailors, masons, and wood-workers gain weekly incomes ranging from five to seven shillings. Printers are even worse off, averaging only four shillings a week. Even allowing for the difference in the cost of living there seems plenty of room for improvement here, more espicially in view of the inevitable rise in the cost of living during and after the war.

It may be that the fame of the electric tramcar has unjustly driven into the background that of other equally novel varieties; but there is one which flourishes at Denver which is sufficiently original to deserve universal admiration. It is a compromise, in which half the work is done by a horse and the rest by gravitation. The line runs for two miles up a hill. The horse pulls the car to the top and when the terminus is reached he quietly gets into the car —or on to the back platform, which is much the same thing—and rides contentedly to the bottom again. The company which owns the line only possesses the one car and the one horse; indeed it seems that they possess less than one car, most of the cushions and other incidentals having been bodily carried away as souvenirs, according to the pleasant American custom. What is left is entirely covered with thousands of names—written and carved inside outside, on the windows, and underneath, according to another American custom, which is unfortunately not confined to Americans. As to the horse whose name is Jim Blaine, it appears that bushels of apples, "candies" and "crackers" are lavished upon him by the passengers. These however do not seem as yet to have had any ill-effect as he has now been at work for over ten years and is still ready for more.

Were Voltaire alive at the present day he would be in danger of being classed by his countrymen as a "Pro-Japanese," seeing that he held up the race whom the French newspapers ungracefully term les Nippon for admiration in one of his works. At the same time it must be admitted that the trait which he specially admired in them is not one which most people of our own time admire it is one; indeed which is being or has already been elbowed out of the national life by Western ideas. It is their love of of hari-kari or "Happy Despatch." In the fifth act of his tragedy L'Orphelin de la Chine he puts into the mouth of his heroine a speech in which she holds up to admiration the "hardis Japoneis' who "meurent a leur choix, and calls upon the rest of mankind to learn to die as they do. It is certainly a good thing for his popularity that he died before the present condition of Far Eastern affairs had come about.

The partiotism of a country must have reached a high level indeed when even the pickpockets become infected with it to the extent of actual self sacrifice. Yet such a case has occurred in Japan, and Mr. Otojiro Kawakami has much reason to be grateful. Mr. Kawakami will be remembered in this country as the actor who carried out a European tour with Madame Sada Yacco. A short time back he delivered a patriotic address to a great meetting of his countrymen. Great was the enthusiasm. In at least one member of the audience it reached such a pitch that not only was he himself carried away by his feelings, but Mr. Kawakami's watch was carried away with him. The loss was a severe one to the actor, for the watch in question, which was set in diamonds had been presented to him by no less an admirer than the Tsar of Russia, in whose name it was engraved with a flattering inscription. Mr. Kawakami had almost resigned himself to his loss, when next day a parcel reached him by post. It contained the watch and a letter which read: I send back with horror this watch bearing as it does the detested name of the enemy of my country. Thus we learn other virtues, beside honour nestle in the bosom of the thief.

BABIES ON FIRE

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When All Other Remedies and the Best Physicians Fail.

Instant relief and refreshing sleep for skin-tortured babies, and rest for tired, fretted mothers, in warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, and purest of emollients, to be followed in severe cases by mild doses of Cuticura Resolvent. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted and pimply skin and scalp humours, eczemas, rashes and irritations, with loss of hair, of infants and children, as well as adults, and is sure to succeed when all other remedies and physicians fail.

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Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors. Send for "Cuticura Skin Book."

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HELD IN HIGHEST ESTEEM FOR MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY.
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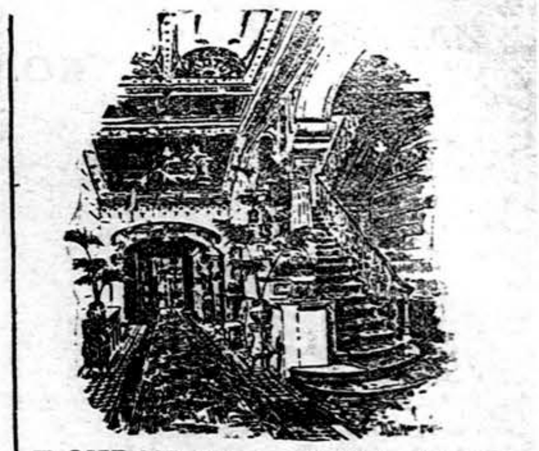
EASES PAIN AS BY A CHARM.
Sold in Bottles at 12 annas; Rs. 1/8; Rs. 2/8.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
N.B.—Lord Chancellor Selborne, Lord Justices James and Mellish, decided in favour of Freeman's Original Chlorodyne, and against Browne & Davenport, compelling them to pay all costs.—"Times," 24-7-73.



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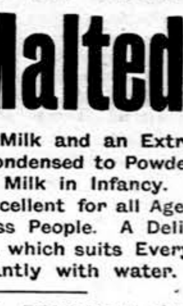

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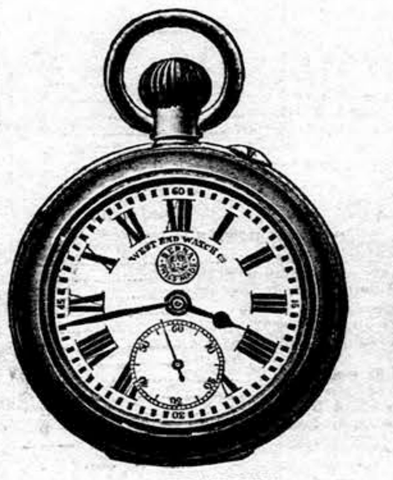

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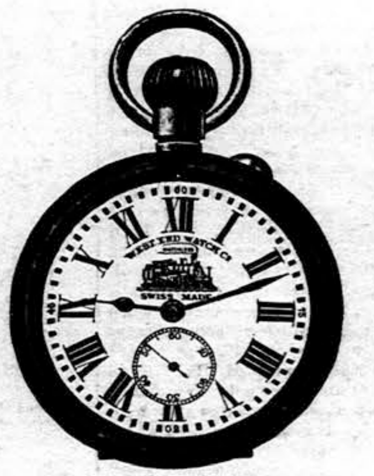

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ENGLISH HALL-MARKED STERLING SILVER ALBERTS at Prices from Rs. 7 to Rs. 12.
SEND FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST OF WATCHES AND CHAINS
11, HORNBY ROAD BOMBAY. Opposite the General Post Office.

PURELY PERSONAL.

A visit to the New Theatre to see Sir Charles Wyndham and his excellent company in Mr. Arthur Law's comedy, "The Bride and Bridegroom," will leave the person who makes it more than somewhat puzzled to account for the unfriendly manner in which the play was received by a number of persons in the gallery on the first night of its production. Preceded by "A Breezy Morning," a domestic trifle by Eden Philpotts, which was very brightly played by Mr. Sydney Brough and Miss Lizzie Webster, Mr. Law's latest contribution to the stage was followed by a most amazingly stormy night. "The Bride and Bridegroom" is not a masterpiece, but it is a very amusing piece; and it provides admirably fitting parts for all engaged in its interpretation. There are many brilliant lines in it, and its devices of entanglement are never wearyingly complicated. Two of its four acts may need knocking into one, and certain extravagances of characterisation might benefit the comedy by their absence but if the galleryites had found fifty defects in the evening's entertainment, one would still have marvelled at their making so great a disturbance as to necessitate the intervention of the Arm of the Law—not that of the peaceable author, but of the gallery pliceman.

The story told at the New is that of a bride and a bridegroom who, on their return from their honeymoon, begin to find out that marriage is a game of give and take, and that expecting to be allowed to take only, and to do no giving, leads to unhappiness. Trivial differences of taste and opinion, which in the ordinary course of events would right themselves as well as such things can, are taken by the "best friends" of the bride and bridegroom to portend certain dissolution, and a plan is entered upon by Thomas Bruce, poet, and Lady Allison, the wife of an obstinate old admiral, to put things right between Sir Owen and Lady Wyvern. Thomas Bruce's sympathies are with the bridegroom, and he determines, as a married man of some experience, to teach Lady Wyvern her duty. But he falls in love with her instead, because she "adores poetry," and the lesson in duty is worse than a failure. Lady Allison, starting by taking the side of Lady Wyvern ends by being attracted by the bridegroom, and when, at the close of the comedy, "bridegroom and bride" do not, like King Olaf and Gudrun, "sunder'd ride," it is all through the good sense of little Lady Wyvern asserting itself, unaided by the philosophy of her best friend. The incident is delicately as well as humorously put before us, and if one of the acts is not quite important enough to stand by itself, the circumstance is not likely to be seized upon by fair and reasonable people as an excuse for throwing bricks.

Perhaps the most entertaining character in the new comedy is the obstinate Admiral, so cleverly played by Mr. Alfred Bishop. His wife, Lady Allison (a part in which Miss Mary Moore is very neat and charming) explains to a friend that she gets on famously with her husband because he may be thoroughly depended upon to oppose every wish and opinion she chances to express. The friend is a little puzzled at first, but Lady Allison is soon able to prove that her husband's love for contradiction and opposition is really a great comfort to her. Brer Rabbit when he was caught by Brer Fox told his captor that he was ready to suffer anything in the way of punishment but one thing and he begged and prayed not to be thrown into the briar-patch. Of course the fox threw him there and the rabbit turned round and said, tauntingly, Bred an' born in a briar-patch, Brer Fox Bred an'born in a briar patch.

In 'The Bride and Bridegroom,' Sir William Allison is the fox and his wife is the rabbit, only she enjoys her triumphs quietly, in order to keep her system workable. She is longing to pay a visit to some friends in the country so she says: "Now, isn't it a bore? The Bruces have asked us down to their place in Berkshire, and I don't want to go a bit. We must refuge, of course," or words to the same effect. The Admiral, notwithstanding that the Bruces' place in Berkshire is the last place in the world he wishes to visit, tells his wife that they ought to go, and that the Bruces will be very much offended if they don't, and so on; and finally, to the secret delight of Lady Allison, they do go! Sir Charles Wyndham, who on the second night of the piece met with a significantly enthusiastic reception, makes the best use of every opportunity the part of the poet affords him, and his support includes, in addition to that already mentioned, Miss Sybil Carlisle (a very fascinating Lady Wyvern), Miss Vane Featherstone (Bruce's amiable and forgiving wife), Mr. Eille Norwood, who is admirable as the bridegroom, and Mr. Henry Kemble, who as Lord Beecroft a big enthusiast, makes laughter both by the lines of his figure and the lines of his author. On the whole, Mr. Arthur Law's comedy makes a singularly acceptable evening's entertainment, and I congratulate Sir Charles upon its signs of success.

Sir James Duke, the defendant in the big slander action by Mr. Sievier, has one of the most expensive surnames in England. Waiters and others, ignorant of etiquette, hearing him called Duke, have repeatedly styled him "Your Grace," and hotel proprietors compelled him to pay for his position something like Mr Chamberlain who in Paris and on the Riviera is generally confused with the Lord Great Chamberlain Sir James' appearance is far more aristocratic than that of the average Duke and helps the illusion. Lord George Sanger was very generally credited with a seat in the House of Lords by the public who thought it a pathetic case of a peers being driven to manage a circus. Mr Colville Dyke, the entertainer, signed himself Col. Dyke and was regarded as a military man.

There is no lover of letters who will not mourn over the death of Maurus Jokai. His writings are not as well known in this country as they should be, though many of them have been translated. Writings in the one Asiatic language which still persists in Europe, Maurus Jokai was necessarily shut out from the rest of the world, and if it had not been that many of his works were translated into German, it is possible that Europe would not have heard of them at all, outside his own country of Hungary. And yet there are few writers of his time who have such remarkable charm. He belonged to the school of optimists, and there was seldom anything unpleasant—and never anything pessimistic—in his pages.

The work of his which made most impression upon me was one called "Black Diamonds." There is a picture there of a prima donna which is one of the most touching I have ever read: a picture of a woman who carries her purity unspotted through all scenes and temptations, and finally gives to the man she loves a soul pure as when it was born. I suppose Jokai wrote more books than any other author who ever lived; they are to be numbered by the hundred. The remarkable thing was that they never seemed to show any sign of fatigue; up to the last each novel seemed as fresh as its predecessor.

Few men, also, had a career more chequered and adventurous. He was a lawyer, an editor, a politician a novelist, he was a rebel in arms, a rebel condemned to death, a rebel for many years in poverty and exile, and, finally, the darling of a nation which combined to give him the great gift of £20,000, and to fete him as no literary man has ever been feted before. He had, perhaps, an even greater triumph in that fact that when he was already an old man, and not far off from the end, he won the love of the leading figure on the Hungarian stage. He was nearly eighty when he died. It was a full, a glorious a great life.

I regret to hear that Mr. Bodley, the author of the historic work on France, has recently been suffering from an attack of appendicitis. He is recovering slowly, and has used a portion of his enforced idleness to write an introduction to a work by M. Bonting of the French Institute.

The week spent by the King and Queen at Chatsworth—where they were entertained almost in the fashion of feudal times, with old English rites and customs, by the Duke of Devonshire—will be fresh in the minds of my readers. It will also be remembered that the most popular feature of the Royal holiday was the brilliant little pantomime specially written for the occasion, and acted by well-known Society men and women. It says much for the newspaper enterprise of the day that Messrs. Pearson have been able to obtain the piece which gave such capital amusement to the Chatsworth house party, from its author, Mr. Leo Trevor, for publication in the May number of Pearson's Magazine. So anyone who wants to have some share in the Chatsworth entertainmens can do so by expending sixpence on a Pearson's. There they will find the original version taken, straight from the prompt book, with, as Mr. Trevor explains, the jokes, gags and business which were written as they occurred to me at rehearsal.

THE no-rent campaign on Lord Cork's estate has come to an end, most of the tenants having paid their rents in full. The others, who have asked for time, have had their request granted. It is now expected that the negotiations for the purchase of the holdings will be renewed.

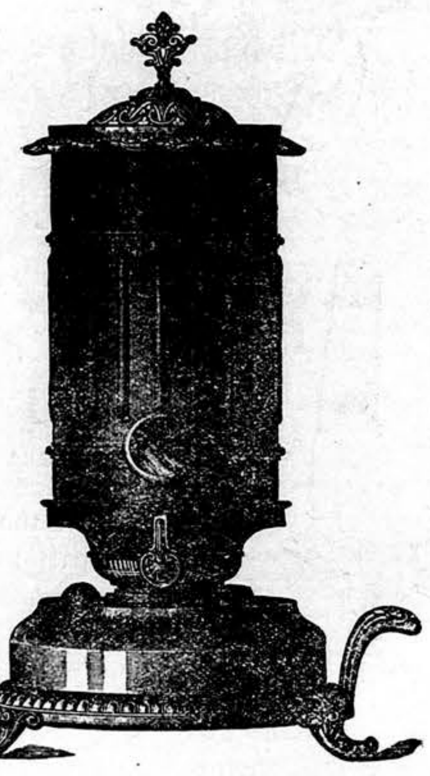
IN order that the Russian troops shall not present a bright target for the Japanese, an order was issued by the Minister of War last month (says the "Kobe Chronicle) directing that grey instead of white shall be the colour of the uniform during the summer season. We may add that the Japanese have decided to adopt khaki, and an immense quantity of this material has recently been in progress of preparation at Osaka.

MONSOON IS APPROACHING

AND YOU HAVE TO PROVIDE FOR A GOOD

DRYING AND HEATING STOVE

TO KEEP DRY THE AIR OF YOUR
ROOMS AND MAKE THEM HEALTHY
AND COMFORTABLE.



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FOR DRYING AND HEATING ARE

R. DITMAR'S

"CALORIFERES"

THE BEST VALUE IN THE MARKET.
NO SMELL. NO SMOKE. CHEAP IN USE.
EASILY CARRIED FROM ONE PLACE TO ANOTHER.

SIZE I	Height 22"	...Rs.	12-12
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SHOULD BE USED
DURING MONSOON TIME
IN EVERY NURSERY, BED ROOM, NEAR
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LAMP WARE HOUSE, **R. DITMAR, BOMBAY.**

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CURES . . .
RHEUMATISM
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ACTS LIKE MAGIC.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicine in 1/1½ and 2/6 sizes.

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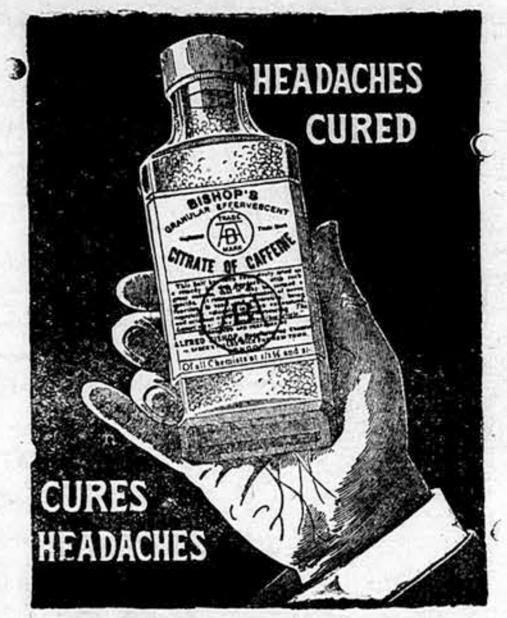
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CURES HEADACHES

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Is a quick and certain Remedy for

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It is quite safe to take.

It is most refreshing and invigorating, removing all sensation of pain and fatigue.

THE FINEST PICK-ME-UP.

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PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS

VIN CHAPOTEAUT

(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)

A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, Indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic, and Convalescent

It helps sufferers from Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers, and Ulceration of the Stomach.

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Water is rendered ABSOLUTELY FREE from DISEASE GERMS by using the

CELEBRATED

BERKEFELD FILTER.

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GERM PROOF.

GERM PROOF.

Made in a variety of patterns, as Pressure Pump, Drip and Syphon Filters.
For Domestic, Travelling & Industrial purposes, etc.
No House, Hotel, Restaurant, Club, Factory, Brewery, or Mineral Water Works should be without a

BERKEFELD FILTER.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND Co., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

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CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

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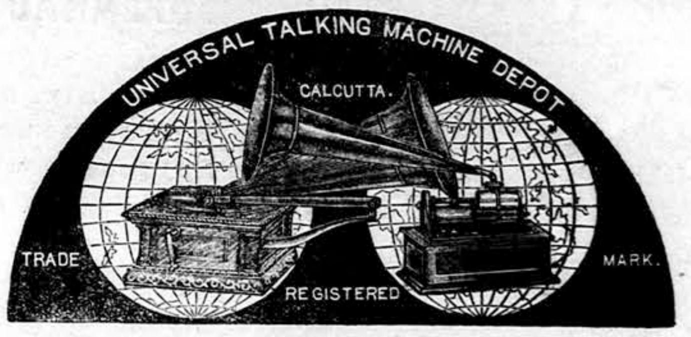

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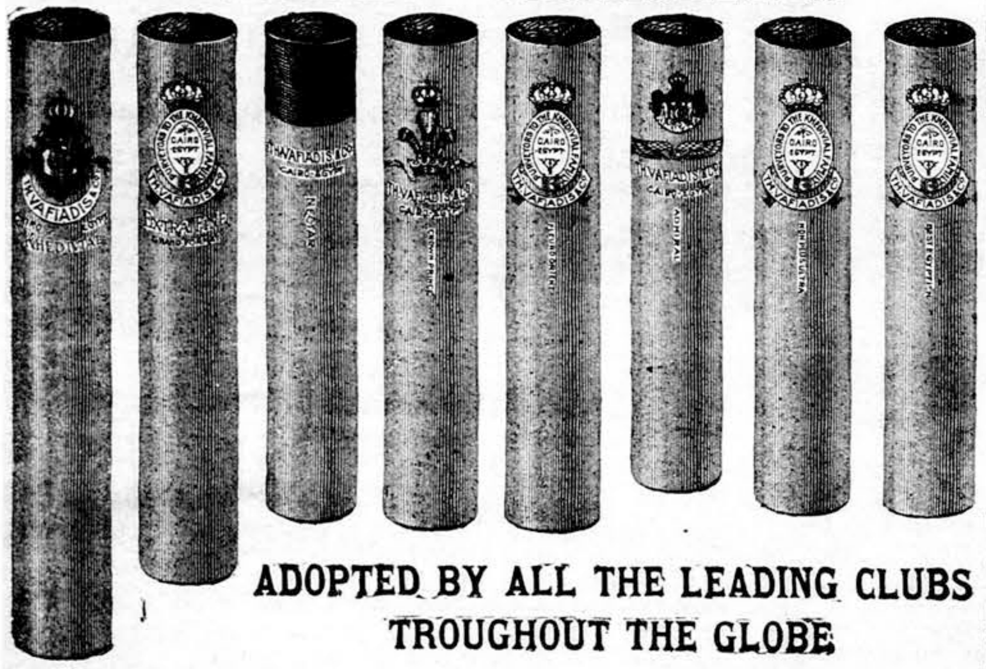

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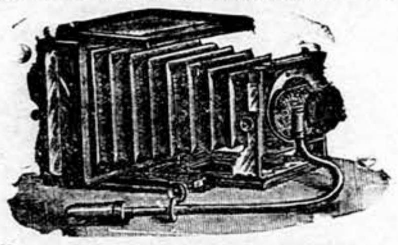

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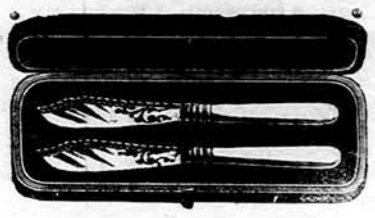

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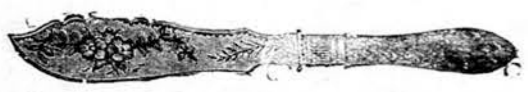

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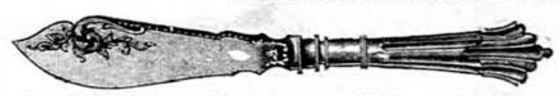

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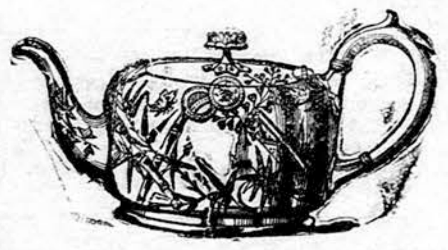

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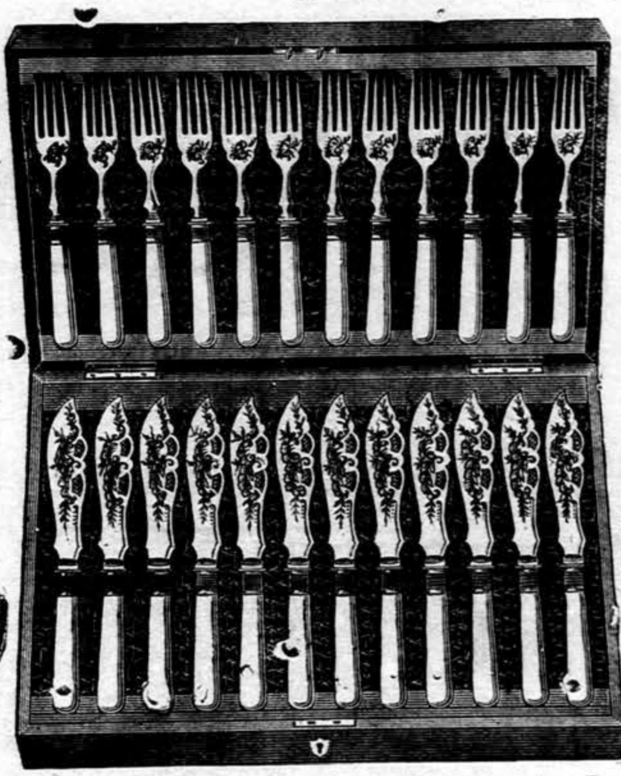

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